

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Thursday, January 27, 1994

No. 34,496

Clinton Vows To Veto Any Nonuniversal Health Plan

State of Union Address Challenges Congress With Daunting Agenda

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton used his State of the Union address to lay down a broad, unequivocal challenge to Congress to deliver on his domestic agenda, threatening to veto any health care proposal that does not guarantee coverage for all Americans.

As Republicans sat glibly glued to their seats, Mr. Clinton added a new twist to his pledge for guaranteed health insurance. "This is a test for all of us" in government, he said. "We have health care that's always there. I think we need to give every hard-working, taxpaying American the health care security they have already given to us."

While health care was the centerpiece of the president's address Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton also insisted that welfare reform, anti-crime legislation, education reform, revamping of the job training system and a range of other issues could not be ignored this year.

And beyond the lists of proposals, recommendations and appeals, Mr. Clinton ended his

Clinton's call to arms will shape early legislative maneuvering over health care. Page 4

address with his signature "New Democrat" appeal for personal responsibility and national renewal.

Recounting the efforts of Americans to help each other during the natural disasters that have swept the country in the previous 12 months, he said: "Let us not reserve these better angels only for natural disasters, leaving our deepest problems to petty political fights. Let us instead be true to our spirit, facing facts, coming together, bringing hope, moving forward."

If Mr. Clinton focused on a collage of domestic initiatives, the Republican response to his speech aimed squarely at the president.

Using charts and graphs, Bob Dole of Kansas, the leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, called Mr. Clinton's health care plan "a massive overdose of government control" and said that while Republicans would support the president when he "is moving America in the right direction," they would not when he took a wrong turn, as in health care.

Mr. Dole defined the president's health care proposal this way: "More cost. Less choice. More taxes. Less quality. More government control. Less control for you and your family. That's what the president's government-run plan is likely to give you."

Although Mr. Clinton has said repeatedly over the past month that the only element of his plan that was nonnegotiable was guaranteed coverage for all, he repeated that Tuesday night in terms that lacked any maneuvering room.

"If you send me legislation that does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away, then force me to take this pen, veto the legislation. See CLINTON, Page 4



A security officer pushing Prince Charles to one side after a man fired two blank cartridges and leaped onto the stage as the prince was waiting to speak in Sydney on Wednesday.

Student Shoots Blanks at Prince Charles in Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Running out of a crowd, a man fired two blank shots from a starter's pistol at Prince Charles on Wednesday.

The prince, who was unharmed, saw the man run toward him and hardly flinched as the shots rang out. Afterward, he calmly adjusted his cuff links.

The police said the man, whom they identified as David Kang, a 23-year-old student, had written the prince last month to complain about Australia's treatment of Cambodian refugees. Mr. Kang is an ethnic Chinese born in Australia.

Officials said Mr. Kang fired one blank cartridge and then ran about 30 meters onto an outdoor stage and fired the second blank as the prince was about to present an award before an audience of 10,000 people at celebrations marking Australia's national day. Security guards pounced on Mr. Kang a few feet away from the prince, who was led from the stage by police officers.

Within minutes of his assailant's arrest, Charles carried on with his speech. He joked with the crowd, and later assured guests at a cocktail party that he was fine.

"He played it cool. He wants everyone to know he is O.K."

said Sydney's lord mayor, Frank Santor. Others on stage were knocked from their seats in the commotion.

Mr. Kang was charged with six offenses, including assault, possessing a firearm and attacking someone defined under Australian law as an international protected person. He was denied bail.

Terry Griffiths, police minister for New South Wales, said the attack was a "stunt, not an assassination attempt."

The prince, 45, was on the third day of a 12-day tour of Australia. Mr. Griffiths blamed Buckingham Palace for restricting the security.

(AP, Reuters)

At Post-Cold War CIA, Concerns Are Threefold

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a tour of the world's horizons from his perspective as director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey has included among his major concerns the possibility of destructive hyperinflation in Russia, political and ethnic tensions that could fragment Ukraine and a military buildup in North Korea.

Although none of these events poses an immediate danger to the United States, "the end of the Cold War does not mean the end of conflict, nor the end to threats to our security and to that of our friends and allies," Mr.

Woolsey said Tuesday during testimony at a public session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Woolsey said the Central Intelligence Agency was trying to sort out confusing and conflicting data on the Russian economy. He said the agency was worried that "looser fiscal and monetary policies aimed at easing the pain of reform will unleash forces that could bring Russia again to the brink of destructive hyperinflation."

If that brink is crossed and inflation destroys Russian citizens' savings, he said, "it would be a very heavy blow at democracy and the political structure," that President Boris N. Yeltsin is trying to achieve.

In Ukraine, Mr. Woolsey said, independence celebrations have "given way to disillusionment as a result of economic mismanagement and political drift."

"Reform has been nonexistent," he said. "Energy shortages have become a way of life. The inflation rate for December was 90 percent, and nearly half of Ukraine's citizens are living below the poverty level."

Mr. Woolsey said a potential political crisis lay in a rising secessionist movement in Crimea, the only region of Ukraine where ethnic Russians are in the majority. Their clamor for reconnection with Russia threatens to fragment the fledgling republic, he said.

North Korea, which has built one or two nuclear weapons, according to the CIA's most recent classified estimate, has vaulted to the top of the agency's agenda in recent months. Mr. Woolsey said the politically isolated Communist nation was likely to continue to produce, process and stockpile significant amounts of plutonium for use in building nuclear weapons.

He also warned of "what North Korea calls its war preparations program, including improvements in military capabilities and continuing efforts to bring their economy and society to a heightened state of military readiness."

See WOOLSEY, Page 4

Get-Rich-Quick Wave Soaks Some Asians Stock Sell-Offs in Singapore and Malaysia Hurt Small-Timers

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Plunging prices on the stock exchanges of Singapore and Malaysia in recent days have cut a swath through a legion of small-time speculators, exposing a consumer fever that officials say threatens to undermine social values and economic growth in both countries.

Concern centers on the emergence of a free-spending middle class that seems obsessed with material goods, an easy life and a get-rich-fast outlook.

Brokers in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur say those hit hardest by the waves of selling in Singapore and Malaysia over much of the past two weeks have been professionals, white-collar workers, housewives and other retail investors who had used borrowed money in the hope of quick capital gain.

"Many saw the stock market as a way to make the extra bucks they needed" to buy expensive cars and property, said Bruce Gale, Singapore regional manager of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy.

Such hopes have been thwarted, at least for now, by the savage correction in the overheated markets.

Following a fall of almost 5 percent Tuesday, the Kuala Lumpur Composite Index regained 1.73 percent Wednesday. Singapore's Straits Times Industrial Index was practically the same Wednesday after a decline of nearly 2.7 percent Tuesday.

"In the quest for material gains, there is the tendency to believe that nothing succeeds like excess," said Kanwaljit Soin, a member of Singapore's parliament who was nominated to the post to represent an independent view.

"Lavish dinners, flashy new cars, expensive club memberships, branded goods and excess-

ive consumerism cannot sustain for long the spirit of our people," she said.

Malaysia and Singapore have promoted hard work, discipline, thrift and social cohesion, and leaders of both countries assert that these values enable East Asian economies to outperform the West.

However, J.A.C. Mackie, an Australian political scientist who has visited Southeast Asia regularly for more than two decades, and came back to Singapore the other day, said Singapore had become "the quintessence of consumerism and materialism."

Although Australia has a reputation for hedonism, contemporary Singapore, he said, "makes Australia look rather spiritual."

Many urban middle-class Singaporeans and Malaysians were swept up in a speculative mania that almost doubled the value of shares

See RICH, Page 4



Yitzhak Rabin of Israel after a speech Wednesday at meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in which he appealed to Hafez Assad of Syria to go the extra mile for peace.

Approval Near On Start-Up Aid For Palestinians

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leading Western donor nations are close to approving about \$150 million in funds needed to finance the start of Palestinian self-rule, government officials close to the discussions said Wednesday.

The issue will be discussed on Thursday and Friday at a meeting in Paris that has been convened by the World Bank, the designated coordinator of economic aid and planning for the Palestinians.

Both American and Israeli officials said the Paris meeting could result in the commitment of the \$150 million of start-up money, which is a crucial part of \$570 million of emergency economic aid for 1994 that was pledged last month.

In October, about three dozen governments agreed to an overall \$2.4 billion of donations designed to cover the first five years of investment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Paris economic meeting comes amid speculation that Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization are close to a political breakthrough in their peace talks that would allow Israel to go ahead with the first phase of its troop withdrawal and the transfer of civilian Jewish settlers in Gaza.

The carrying out of the self-rule accord has been on hold since mid-December, but negotiators were meeting in Cairo on Wednesday in a fresh effort to agree on a document settling outstanding border controls and the amount of land the Israeli Army will retain to protect

Jewish settlers in Gaza.

Both Israeli officials and an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said the negotiations were trying to finish their work in time for the joint appearance at the world economic conference in Davos, Switzerland, on Sunday of Mr. Arafat and Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister. But Mr. Peres, who fueled hopes last weekend with an optimistic statement, on Wednesday tried to dampen expectations before the Davos meeting by saying, "I would not put all my fortunes in one weekend."

The World Bank has called the Paris meeting so that donor nations can examine for the first time a detailed line-item budget prepared by

See PALESTINE, Page 4

Kiosk Parliament in Belarus Ousts Leader

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — Belarus's Soviet-era conservative parliament ousted the country's liberal leader, Stanislav S. Shushkevich, and appeared to bury any hope of rapid economic reforms.

Deputies voted, 209 to 36, to dismiss Mr. Shushkevich, the 55-year-old chairman of the parliament, who has waged virtually a

single-handed ideological battle against religious converts to market economics in parliament and government.

The country's conservative prime minister, Vyacheslav F. Kebich, Mr. Shushkevich's constant rival, survived a similar vote to oust him. A total of 101 voted for his dismissal and 175 against.

See BRIDGE, Page 7

Crossword, Page 8

Book Review, Page 7

Bridge, Page 7

Waiver, Page 8

Page 8

Algerian Zeitung, Wednesday, to prove it.

He felt betrayed, she said, not so much by the Communists as by his party's longtime eminence grise and parliamentary floor leader, Herbert Wehner, a crusty former Communist — and she had 43 pages of

Mr. Wehner died in early 1990, nearly three years before Mr. Brandt.

They rarely spoke during their last decades. Now, with Chancellor

Willy Brandt Haunts an Electoral Year

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — With Germany's opposition Social Democrats hoping to make a comeback under a new leader in the national elections next October, the last thing it wanted was to be confronted with the skeletons in its closet.

But Willy Brandt's widow, a 47-year-old former journalist, brought them out, sparking a bitter debate that revealed much about the fragility of German unity more than three years after reunification.

Rudolf Scharding, the party's hope to get back into the chancellorship after 12 years, said Wednesday that the debate had left the party "more unified than ever," but earlier in the week he criticized Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt for starting it.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who married the late chancellor in 1983 after his divorce from his second wife, is fiercely possessive of Mr. Brandt's political and personal legacy. Even so it was a mystery why she chose

the start of the election campaign to remind Germans how bitter Mr. Brandt had been after resigning as chancellor in May of 1974, after Mr. Brandt had been forced to resign as chancellor by his

Communist supporters had forced him to resign.

See BRANDT, Page 4

Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats rubbing their hands with glee. Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt and Greta Wehner, the stepdaughter Mr. Wehner married after the death of his second wife, are basking in what

newspapers here call "the war of the widows."

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, who fought to keep the chancellor's second wife, Ruth, from attending his funeral, did not contribute any new facts to the debate. Mrs. Wehner said in an open letter among several documents she issued to prove her late husband's loyalty.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, in turn, charged that a former Soviet ambassador had said that one of Mr. Wehner's closest associates had been a KGB agent, a statement that the former envoy denied.

But denials did not seem to matter, with election fever high and newly discovered documents from Soviet archives showing that, as a German Communist in exile in Moscow in 1937, Mr. Wehner had denounced comrades who later died in Stalin's purges.

Mr. Scharding urged his party not to be distracted by "political mudslinging," rejecting calls from the rank-and-file to expel Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt from the party.

The most explosive charge she made was that Mr. Wehner had somehow convinced behind Mr. Brandt's back to bring him down, in Erich Honecker.

But 868 pages from files the former East German secret police and the KGB kept on Mr. Wehner, covering the period through 1968, were

See BRANDT, Page 4

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain ... 0.00 Din	Malta 35 c.
Cyprus 1.00	Nigeria 50.00 Naira
Denmark 14.00 D.Kr.	Norway 15 N.kr.
Finland 3.00	Oman 1,000 Rials
Gibraltar 0.25	Qatar 8.00 Rials
Great Britain 0.85	Rep. Ireland 12.00
E.P. 5.000	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Egypt 1.00	J.D. South Africa R.6
Jordan 1.00	U.A.E. 0.50 Dirh
Kuwait 500 Fils	U.S. Mil (Ecu) \$1.10

Dow Jones	Trib Index

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="1" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="2

Algeria Near Deal With IMF Extremist Threat Linked to Accord

By Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — After hesitating for a year, the Algerian government has decided to accept a stringent accord with the International Monetary Fund to help it deal with an Islamic insurgency that is growing in support from Algerians hit by economic deprivation.

The country's economic troubles include 22 percent inflation and at least 22 percent unemployment, helping provide a ready pool of recruits for the extremists. Bakeries are short of ingredients, doctors cannot get medicine, and hundreds of factories run at less than 50 percent capacity for lack of materials.

Algeria could earn \$8.3 billion this year from oil and natural gas sales — but only if the 1994 price of oil rounds out at \$15 a barrel. It is due, however, to pay \$9.3 billion on its \$27 billion external debt. That leaves nothing for the \$10 billion officials say they need to revive an economy headed for collapse.

An accord with the IMF will mean tough austerity measures, adding more hardship and possibly social unrest to an already volatile political situation. But it could also bring Algeria debt relief from its international creditors and allow it to pump money into an economy that had a growth rate of minus 1 percent last year.

The man pulling the oars on Algeria's economic lifeline is Economics Minister Mourad Benachenhou, who earned a doctorate in economics in France, studied management at the University of Maryland, was an executive director of the World Bank from 1982 to 1990, and has worked in Algeria's government for 37 years.

"Very frankly, we don't see any other way out" than an accord with the IMF, he said. "The other way is more inflation and a total collapse of the economic apparatus."

But given Algeria's political crisis — with Muslim fundamentalists trying to oust the military-backed secular government and form an Islamic state — how does he think these reforms can be sold to the public?

Mr. Benachenhou said he felt that "we can arrive at having, if not its support, at least understanding."

It would be "painful, difficult and costly," he said, "but if they don't accept it, they will bear the cost: more inflation, more lack of food, more unemployment. I know it's not easy to explain it to people."

"We need, as a government," he said, "a very clear political process over the next three years" — something Algeria at the moment does not have.

Mr. Benachenhou said Algeria began preliminary talks with the IMF in September and would soon send a delegation to Washington to begin substantive negotiations. Armed with an IMF "standby" agreement, it can then try to obtain debt relief.

Algeria, which imports at least 60 percent of its food, will need all the help it can get. Every \$1 drop in the selling price of oil means a \$500 million annual loss for the country, which gets 95 percent of its foreign revenue from oil and gas exports. Other exports bring in \$300 million to \$400 million annually.

Algeria's current 1994 budget projections are based on an annual average oil price of \$15 a barrel. Mr. Benachenhou said. Last week, Algerian oil was selling for only \$14.50 in a world market projected to remain sluggish this year.

A Change of Heart

Abdelaziz Bouteflika had agreed to become Algeria's next president but is no longer willing to take up the post, Reuters reported Wednesday from Algiers, citing a senior official.

National newspapers reported this week that Mr. Bouteflika, a veteran of Algeria's war of independence from France and foreign minister from 1963 to 1979, was likely to become president.

But Abdellah Bensaleh, spokesman for Algeria's national conference on its political future, quoted the conference chairman, Youcef Khatib, as saying that Mr. Bouteflika had changed his mind.

The conference was originally to endorse a new president to replace the army-backed five-man council that has ruled Algeria since its first multiparty elections were canceled in January 1992. The council is due to step down on Jan. 31.

Russia's Prime Minister: Filling a Power Vacuum

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At a time when serious questions are being raised about the course of Russian politics, a former Communist Party bureaucrat who has been prime minister for little more than a year is more often than not these days making decisions for President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Still little known in the West, the official, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, was chosen in December 1992 by Mr. Yeltsin to serve as prime minister, when a hard-line revolt in parliament forced him to drop Yegor T. Gaidar, who had been the architect of his economic reforms.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 55, was a compromise candidate — the classic "centrist" to substitute for the highly provocative Mr. Gaidar.

It was widely assumed that Mr. Chernomyrdin, who had run the Soviet natural gas monopoly and who was natural gas minister in the first cabinet under Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the mid-1980s, was thought to be someone whom Mr. Yeltsin could easily control.

A year later, however, it is Mr. Chernomyrdin who is calling most of the shots. Mr. Yeltsin — after the shelling of the parliament in October, the parliamentary elections in December and a summit meeting with President Bill Clinton that accomplished little for him — is said to have sunk into one of his post-crisis periods of

lassitude, doing little and saying less. Mr. Chernomyrdin, aware of the need to meet Western insistence on economic change, promises that his new government will fight inflation and be wary of issuing too many cheap credits.

But Mr. Chernomyrdin's background argues against such promises. The first decision he made when he became prime minister in December 1992 was to give large new subsidies to the energy sector.

His second was to institute price and profit controls on many basic items like bread, salt, tea, milk, meat and vodka. He was eventually prevailed upon to change his mind by Boris G. Fyodorov, whose resignation as finance minister was accepted Wednesday.

During his year as prime minister, Mr. Chernomyrdin has tried to balance the advocates of anti-inflation market economists — the so-called reformers — and industrialists who have fought for easy credits and high employment even at the cost of dangerously rapid inflation.

But he was clearly not very neutral. He indicated that he was not in sympathy with the reformers, regarding them as academics with little practical experience.

Finally, within days of Mr. Chernomyrdin's appointment, Mr. Yeltsin surprised everyone by cutting short a trip to Beijing, saying he had to return to keep "the core of the Gaidar government" from losing its portfolios.

"The master has to return to impose order," Mr. Yeltsin said then. But these days, as Mr. Yeltsin's authority wanes, rubbed away by the severe political battles of the last three years, Mr. Chernomyrdin's hours seem to have come.

A burly man with a penchant for double-breasted suits and a strong dislike for publicity, Mr. Chernomyrdin likes to see himself as a practitioner, a hard worker who rolls up his sleeves and values loyalty above any other virtue.

He has never made a secret of his dislike for Mr. Gaidar's policies. In one speech to managers of defense plants in St. Petersburg, during the period before the April 1993 referendum about Mr. Yeltsin's performance as president, Mr. Chernomyrdin compared the process of privatization — the highlight of the reformist agenda — to the forcible collectivization of peasants in the Stalin era.

More revealingly, he said Russia still needed Gosplan — the old State Planning Committee that controlled the formerly centralized economy — "but in a slightly different form."

He also said, "The government is not going to be a pale shadow of the president."

If Mr. Chernomyrdin was preparing himself for Mr. Yeltsin to do badly in the April referendum, he was overly hasty, and quickly reassured his loyalty to the president.

And part of Mr. Yeltsin's loyalty to him now stems from Mr. Chernomyrdin's active support for the president in his conflict with the holdover Soviet-era parliament last summer and fall. Mr. Chernomyrdin attacked efforts to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, and he swung regional leaders into line.

But another indication of his real convictions was his agreement this summer with the central bank chairman, Viktor V. Gerashchenko, to confiscate all Soviet assets, causing panic and driving up inflation as older notes came pouring into Russia from former Soviet republics.

Now after the success of Communists and extreme nationalists in the December parliamentary vote, Mr. Chernomyrdin represents a reliable figure for the country's real power structure — the directors of large state or newly privatized enterprises and collective farms, and the bureaucratic bosses who continue to run the country and who regard Moscow as one big trough of credit and favors.

For now, Chernomyrdin is an exceptionally convenient figure for Yeltsin," an article in Novye Vremya said. "He personifies the rejection of both left-wing and right-wing radicalism. There is a powerful oil and gas lobby behind him. Above all, he is a strong figure to stay with his president in a critical moment. For these reasons, Yeltsin does all he can not to foul his own nest."

Zhirinovsky Book Triggers Criminal Case Against Him

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — The Russian prosecutor's office said Wednesday it had opened a criminal case against the ultranationalist leader Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky for spreading war propaganda in his book "A Last Push for the South."

The charge relates to a book of Mr. Zhirinovsky's published before he was elected to parliament in December.

A conviction for the offense carries a sentence of three to eight years in prison under article 71 of the penal code.

The office said it had instigated criminal proceedings after receiving a letter from Konrad Lyparsky, deputy editor of the Moscow weekly Novye Vremya, complaining about Mr. Zhirinovsky's book "A Last Push for the South." The letter asserted the book contained "open calls to war."

As a member of parliament, Mr. Zhirinovsky has immunity, but Mr. Lyparsky said he believed a prosecution would be valid because the book was published before Mr. Zhirinovsky was elected.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Presses Gently for Council Seat

BONN (Reuters) — Germany wants the United Nations to decide this year to give it a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council. Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said Wednesday.

Mr. Kinkel said Germany was seeking a nonpermanent Security Council seat next year and a permanent seat as soon as it was feasible. He added that Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed with this formula. He stressed that Bonn did not want to campaign loudly for the seat and would pursue it "in a quiet, relaxed but determined manner."

"Of course we want this within the framework of an expansion of the council," Mr. Kinkel said. "Its current composition stems from the end of World War II and does not reflect the current situation." The council has five permanent members with veto powers — the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia, successor to the Soviet Union — and 10 seats that rotate among the other UN members.

Security Guarantees Set for Ukraine

KIEV (Reuters) — The United States, Russia and Britain have agreed to sign a document providing security guarantees for Ukraine once it adheres to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Ukraine's senior arms negotiator said Wednesday.

The official, Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasuk, said the agreement was based on one signed by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States to rid Ukraine of its nuclear weapons. The parliament in Kiev is considering that accord.

Political Hand Seen in Loans to Iraq

ROME (Reuters) — A parliamentary commission said Wednesday that illicit loans to Iraq from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro were part of a wider policy to channel aid to Baghdad during the Iran-Iraq War.

A report from the commission, which investigated more than \$4 billion in loans to Iraq made by the bank's Atlanta branch, said that the Italian and U.S. governments must have known what was going on.

"The mechanism were evidently part of a political design," the BNL Atlanta Commission said in the preliminary draft of its report, which will be reviewed next month. "That the political direction of the whole operation was always firmly based in Washington is evident."

King Hussein Ready to Meet Rubin

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan said Wednesday that he hoped to openly meet with Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, "before too long," and said such a meeting could take place before fall Middle East peace was established.

King Hussein is widely believed to have met repeatedly with a succession of Israeli leaders, but never in public because many Muslim fundamentalists and others in Jordan oppose peace with Israel.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Bomb Fears Disrupt 2 Spanish Cities

MADRID (Reuters) — Bombs and bomb warnings brought chaos and alarm to Madrid and the northern Spanish city of Pamplona on Wednesday, on the eve of a 24-hour general strike against government economic policy. The police said one person was hurt in six blasts, four in Pamplona in the morning and two at midday in government offices in the capital.

Earlier, another bomb warning caused evacuation of the offices of one of Spain's major unions, the Workers' Commissions, while the union executive was finalizing plans for Thursday's strike. Nothing was found. The commissions and the General Workers' Union are hoping to bring the country to a halt with Thursday's strike to protest labor market changes introduced by the Socialist government.

Russian aviation authorities hope to lift restrictions on international flights over the Far East by the end of next month, the Russian Air Control Service said Wednesday. Limits were imposed after a close call between two Western Boeing 747s in November after an error by a Russian air controller.

An electronic anti-theft device activated when cyclists punch in a personal number is to be tested in the Netherlands, its inventor said. Users of the Cycleguard must key in a secret PIN code to lock up or release their bikes from a three-meter frame, with eight locking clamps that is fixed to the pavement, said Pieter van de Vater of the Rotterdam firm Compete. Cycleguard will be charged a guinea (50 cents) each time they use one, the first of its kind in the Netherlands.

U.S. citizens and those from 11 other countries are being allowed to enter Taiwan without a visa for up to five days. Americans and travelers from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and New Zealand must hold a passport valid for at least six months.

A new ferry terminal has opened on Macao, the Portuguese territory 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) from Hong Kong. It is equipped for high-speed ferries, jetties and catamarans and has a heliport for service by East Asia Airlines, which has flights from Macao and Hong Kong in addition to Canton and Shenzhen in China.

Europe's longest rail and highway bridge was completed Wednesday when the 6.6-kilometer (4-mile) link between the Danish islands Fyn and Sjrogo was finished. The span constitutes one-third of the planned bridge and tunnel link over Denmark's Great Belt strait. Two other sections of the 18-kilometer connection are under construction, to join Fyn to the island of Sjaelland, where Copenhagen is situated.

Tycoon, Now in Politics, Says Italy Needs to Oust 'Men Tied to Failure'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

Gadhafi Told He Can Visit Jerusalem Sites

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France —

The prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, said Wednesday night that Israel would grant safe passage to the leader of Libya, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, if he wanted to visit Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem.

Although Libya is a hardline foe of Israel, Mr. Rabin told the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly that Jerusalem should allow unimpeded access for all visitors to Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem.

In 1981, Mr. Gadhafi accepted

President François Mitterrand's offer for the Communists to take part in France's newly elected leftist government. It turned out to be a massive political blunder. The Communists plunged in popularity as they shared the blame for the government's disastrous economic policy.

Mr. Gadhafi later acknowledged that he had committed a terrible mistake by linking his party with the Communists, and within three years they left the government.

Mr. Gadhafi's dogmatic style enraged and frustrated other members of the French Communist bi-

conomic policy he compared to a coup carried out by "Red managers" with a lifeless and incompetent ideology" and "no idea of what macroeconomics is all about."

"It is inadmissible," Mr. Gadhafi said, "that people who have inflicted colossal economic and political damage on the state, who are resolute and open opponents of the course of reforms, keep their posts in the government."

He said the fate of the country was being determined "in these hours" and that economics could not be separated from politics. — STEVEN ERLANGER

in an unfree country governed by immature forces and by men tied to past political and economic fail.

He said he would work "with all liberal and democratic forces that feel a civil duty to offer the country a credible alternative to a government of the left and the Communists."

Many recent opinion surveys have forecast that leftist-backed alliances would win some 40 percent of the vote in the March election, widely viewed here as a turning point in postwar Italian history after decades of government by the now-discredited Christian-Democrats and their allies.

"The old political class has been crushed by events and overtaken by the times," said Mr. Berlusconi, who has so far avoided direct implication in the corruption that has disgraced the one-time political and business elite.

Since February 1992, more than 3,000 businessmen and politicians have come under investigation in cases involving bribes for official contracts. One of them is Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother, Paolo, who is under investigation for purported illegal financing of political parties. Three other senior Fininvest executives have also been implicated.

France's Top Communist Goes Out, Marching Alone to His Own Drum

By William Drostiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French Communist leader Georges Marchais bade farewell to his comrades Wednesday, chastened by the party's dramatic decline during his 22-year stewardship but unrepentant for an intolerance for dissent that drove away many loyalists.

At a party congress in the working-class suburb of St. Ouen, Mr. Marchais appealed to his legacy by creating a "new kind of party" that would not be less communist but better. The road to social democracy followed by Italian and other European Communists, he warned, would lead them all to moral bankruptcy.

But the lukewarm applause and passive inattention of his audience suggested that Mr. Marchais may quickly become a relic of the past.

The 28th French Communist congress is set to renounce his cherished principle of "democratic centralism," which ruled out any pluralism within the party. And his successor, to be chosen from among a half-dozen candidates on Saturday, seems likely to to mod-

ernize the party in a way that may soon banish Mr. Marchais's legacy.

A former metalworker whose bushy eyebrows and boisterous temperament helped make him a fixture of the French political landscape, Mr. Marchais saw his party's share of the vote plummet from over 20 percent in the 1970's to barely 9 percent in the national elections in March that elected a conservative government by an overwhelming majority.

After being the country's largest political party after the war — when it played a key role in

THE AMERICAS / A DAMAGED CAREER

Green Light On Patriot Missiles For Seoul

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States will send Patriot anti-missile batteries to South Korea for protection against a surprise attack from North Korea, Undersecretary of Defense Frank G. Wisner said Wednesday.

The delivery schedule and the number of Patriots to be sent to South Korea have not been determined, said Mr. Wisner, the No. 3 official at the Pentagon.

He said the United States was proceeding with the deployment at the request of General Gary E. Luck, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea.

Mr. Wisner's comments followed a New York Times report that deployment of the missiles had been under discussion between Washington and Seoul and that President Bill Clinton was likely to approve the move.

"General Luck has come back and asked for it now, and we will proceed with the deployment," Mr. Wisner said at a meeting with military affairs correspondents.

The move will be made as part of "sensible, rational defense preparations" in the event that North Korea would launch a Scud missile attack on South Korea, Mr. Wisner said. He said other defensive measures would be considered if the United States and its allies decided to seek United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea.

North Korea has said it would suspend the armistice on the Korean Peninsula if the United States pushed for sanctions.

Mr. Wisner said the deployment of the missiles should not be seen as a threat against Pyongyang. The Patriot, he said, is a defensive system.

In Seoul, Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soo Young said Wednesday that "the threat of North Korean missiles is very real."

Referring to the Patriot missiles, he said, "We hope that the deployment will enhance Korea-U.S. defense capability."

In another sign of dwindling U.S. patience, a senior administration official warned Tuesday that the United States was nearly certain to seek United Nations sanctions if North Korea does not quickly reach an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

North Korea is negotiating with the agency over carrying out an agreement it reached with American officials last month to allow inspections of its nuclear plants. The inspections are intended to determine whether North Korea is developing nuclear weapons.

Most Clinton administration officials and American legislators consider the dispute Mr. Clinton's most vexing foreign policy problem. The president barely addressed the impasse in his State of the Union address on Tuesday. "We are working to achieve a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons," he said.

(Reuters, AP)



A school bus passes a quake-damaged wall in Los Angeles as most area schools reopened for classes.

3.8 Aftershock Jolts Los Angeles, 'We're Out of Here,' One Victim Says

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Californians recovering from last week's earthquake were jolted from their sleep early Wednesday morning as another aftershock shook the San Fernando Valley.

The new tremor, at 4:28 A.M., measured 3.8 on the Richter scale. The area has undergone more than 2,500 aftershocks since the Jan. 17 quake, which had a 6.6 magnitude and claimed 61 lives.

A short time after Wednesday's tremor, a car drove around a set of battecares and plunged 40 feet (12 meters) off a quake-damaged section of Interstate 10, also known as the Santa Monica Freeway. The driver suffered leg injuries.

At the Northridge Meadows apartment complex where 16 people died, dozens of tenants were escorted into what remained of the collapsed three-story building to recover their belongings.

POLITICAL NOTES

Fight Looms Over Hanoi Trade

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton makes tentative moves toward lifting the trade embargo on Vietnam, a fight has broken out on Capitol Hill over the politically sensitive issue, with some Republicans proposing to create strict conditions before the embargo can be removed.

Senator Robert C. Smith, Republican of New Hampshire, says he is likely to introduce a measure designed to force Mr. Clinton to maintain the embargo by setting conditions on Vietnam that are considerably stricter than those set forth by the president.

Opponents of the embargo fear that Mr. Smith's amendment could pass because it includes several conditions that could be politically difficult to oppose.

Seeking to defuse Mr. Smith's measure, Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, announced Tuesday that he believed that it was time to lift the embargo. He said, following a visit to Vietnam, that Hanoi had gone to great lengths to cooperate on accounting for the missing Americans.

Mr. Kerry, a Vietnam veteran who was chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, becomes one of more

than a dozen senators who favor lifting the embargo, many of whom argue that it is hurting the U.S. economy more than Vietnam's.

Under Mr. Smith's measure, the president could lift the embargo only after he determined that Vietnam had resolved as fully as possible cases involving prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action where U.S. intelligence indicates Hanoi has additional information.

Legislators who support lifting the embargo say it might be hard for many lawmakers to oppose Mr. Smith's amendment because it appears sensible to demand that Hanoi provide the fullest possible accounting.

Special Counsel Goes On-Site

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Robert Fiske, the special counsel appointed to investigate President Clinton's business dealings in Arkansas in the 1980s, has made a quick trip to the state as part of his inquiry.

Mr. Fiske, a former federal prosecutor, arrived in Little Rock on Tuesday morning and boarded a plane for New York City, where he lives, less than eight hours later. He spent most of his time at the FBI's Little

Rock headquarters, where sources said he met and briefed several agents expected to assist him in the probe.

Mr. Fiske, a Republican who has said he planned to question Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, under oath, would not estimate how long the so-called Whitewater investigation might take.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader: "Our country has health care problems, but not a health care crisis. But we will have a crisis if we take the president's medicine — a massive overdose of government control."

President Clinton: "I know there are people here who say there's no health care crisis. Tell it to the 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with pre-existing conditions. Those folks are paying more or they can't get insurance at all, or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those pre-existing conditions. Tell it to the small businesses burdened by skyrocketing costs of insurance."

(NYT)

(AP)

Quote / Unquote

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader: "Our country has health care problems, but not a health care crisis. But we will have a crisis if we take the president's medicine — a massive overdose of government control."

(AP)

President Clinton: "I know there are people here who say there's no health care crisis. Tell it to the 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with pre-existing conditions. Those folks are paying more or they can't get insurance at all, or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those pre-existing conditions. Tell it to the small businesses burdened by skyrocketing costs of insurance."

(NYT)

(AP)

Away From Politics

• A federal agent said it was "possible" that he accidentally shot a fellow officer during the raid on the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas. Keith Constantino of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms testified in San Antonio that a bullet that wounded another agent was the type he had in his gun. The agent survived. Four agents were killed and 16 wounded in the raid last Feb. 28, which led to a 51-day stand-off between David Koresh's followers and law officers.

• The police in Washington, D.C., have recommended that the U.S. attorney consider prosecuting the two officers who allegedly seized the camera of a Washington Post reporter as he photographed a distraught woman they had handcuffed to a mailbox on a street, law enforcement sources said Tuesday.

• The jury considering murder charges against Kyle Menendez told a judge in Los Angeles that it was deadlocked after more than six weeks of deliberations and an earthquake, but the judge sent the jurors back. A mistrial was declared two weeks ago when a separate jury was unable to agree on a

verdict in the case of his brother, Erik Menendez. They are accused of killing their parents.

• The American Jewish Committee said Louis Farrakhan, minister of the Nation of Islam, proved that he was an "ongoing promoter of racism and intolerance," Mr. Farrakhan said in Harlem: "Members of the Jewish community are the most organized, rich and powerful, not only in America, but in the world. They don't want Farrakhan to do what he's doing. They're plotting as we speak. They want to use some of our brothers and some of our brothers are willing to be used to carry favor. But I'm saying this to you to say this: I'm not trembling. I'm not afraid."

• Lyndon LaRouche was released from prison Wednesday after serving five years for fraud. The political extremist said he would run for president again in 1996. Mr. LaRouche, 71, served one-third of a 15-year sentence. He was convicted in 1988 on 11 mail fraud charges and conspiring to defraud the government on more than \$30 million in loans from supporters.

New York's New Mayor Starts Police Shake-Up

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and his new police commissioners have begun a top-to-bottom reorganization of the New York City Police Department that is intended to give borough and precinct commanders more authority and staff to concentrate on quality-of-life offenses ranging from open-air drug markets to panhandling squatters.

The first phase of the reorganization came as Commissioner William J. Bratton forced out four senior commanders and said he would promote seven mostly middle-ranking officers with reputations for aggressiveness and risk-taking.

"These changes are intended to

Lawsuit Cools Off Once-Sizzling Jackson

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Advisers to Michael Jackson acknowledge that the entertainer's career has been seriously hurt by the sexual molestation claims of an adolescent boy.

Mr. Jackson, 35, has agreed to pay what has been reported to be millions of dollars to settle the claims, ending a civil lawsuit in the case.

The suit forced the premature cancellation of Mr. Jackson's concert tour in November and ended his relationship with PepsiCo, which Mr. Jackson represented in television advertisements. Prospects for new product endorsements appear out of the question for the moment.

The suit has also effectively stopped his film career before it started. His plans for concert tours and videos are on hold.

The farm to Mr. Jackson will be especially marked in the United States. "Overseas, this is less important than domestically," said advisers to the singer. "The impact on his career outside the U.S. will be minimal. In the U.S., it's very bad. It will diminish his reputation, his stature."

Mr. Jackson has denied any wrongdoing in the case, in which the boy, who was 13 at the time, accused the singer of molesting him over a period of five months.

During that time the boy has said, Mr. Jackson frequently bathed with him, shared a bed with him and showered him with gifts and trips. The boy said Mr. Jackson fondled him and performed various sex acts with him.

The civil suit filed in September claimed Mr. Jackson committed sexual battery, seduction, wilful misconduct, intentional infliction of emotional distress, fraud and negligence in a campaign to entice the boy.

Lawyers for both sides declined to discuss the details of the out-of-court settlement.

Mr. Jackson's lawyer said he had agreed to a provision that prevented the adolescent from cooperating with prosecutorial authorities. However, it is very likely that the adolescent will refuse to cooperate with the prosecutors to avoid public exposure.

Under California law, a victim of sexual abuse cannot be compelled to testify against his or her assailant.

Peter Arenella, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "It would not only be unethical but criminal for the agreement between the parties in a civil suit to include a provision that prevented the adolescent from cooperating with prosecutorial authorities. However, it is very likely that the adolescent will refuse to cooperate with the prosecutors to avoid public exposure."

Johnna Cochran Jr., one of Mr. Jackson's lawyers, said: "The resolution of this case is in no way an admission of guilt by Michael Jackson. In short, he is an innocent man who does not intend to have his career and his life destroyed by rumors and innuendo."

With the civil case ended, legal experts said a

criminal investigation of Mr. Jackson's private life might collapse. Investigators in Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties have explored accusations that he sexually molested the boy in 1992, but lawyers said that inquiry, which began in August, now seemed doubtful because the settlement made it improbable that the boy would cooperate.

Under California law, a victim of sexual abuse cannot be compelled to testify against his or her assailant.

Peter Arenella, a law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, said: "It would not only be unethical but criminal for the agreement between the parties in a civil suit to include a provision that prevented the adolescent from cooperating with prosecutorial authorities. However, it is very likely that the adolescent will refuse to cooperate with the prosecutors to avoid public exposure."

Johnna Cochran Jr., one of Mr. Jackson's lawyers, said: "The resolution of this case is in no way an admission of guilt by Michael Jackson. In short, he is an innocent man who does not intend to have his career and his life destroyed by rumors and innuendo."

Reno Shifts, Taking Over Murder Case In Brooklyn

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Yielding to strong political pressure, Attorney General Janet Reno has agreed to take over the investigation of the slaying of a rabbinical student during the unrest in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn in 1991 and try to bring federal civil rights charges against the killers.

Mr. Reno's decision to convene a federal grand jury came after Charles J. Hynes, the Brooklyn district attorney, handed over the case, conceding that local New York prosecutors would not be able to make a state homicide case against Ernesto Edwards, a suspect who recently emerged in the killing of the student, Yankel Rosenbaum.

Mr. Rosenbaum was killed on the first of four nights of violence in Crown Heights in August 1991. Witnesses have said that shortly after a motorcade transporting a Hasidic leader accidentally struck and killed a 7-year-old black boy, a group of blacks formed a few blocks away.

Surrounding Mr. Rosenbaum, they said they were here to hear: "Kill the Jew!" moments before he was fatally stabbed.

Last year, Mr. Hynes' office lost a homicide prosecution against another suspect in the case. Lemrick Nelson Jr. The prosecutors had said Mr. Nelson was the only person who had attacked Mr. Rosenbaum.

Mr. Reno's decision represented a remarkable turnaround and came only after New York's two senators, Alphonse D'Amato and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, threatened to hold hearings about how she has overseen the investigation.

For months, she has withheld a steady drumbeat of criticism from Democrats and Republicans from New York, who have urged her to convene a grand jury. Much of their criticism was prompted by complaints among New York's Hasidic who said that until someone was convicted in the death, justice was not done.

Mr. Hynes, who has been criticized for his office's handling of the case and who has indicated that he may seek a statewide office, has also pleaded with Ms. Reno to make the matter a federal case.

But until Tuesday, Ms. Reno had said she wanted state prosecutors to seek a new homicide indictment before the federal government intervened, and the drama between Washington and Brooklyn officials over who should proceed had come to resemble a routine in which each side urged the other to take the first step.

Ms. Reno succumbed, but only after an exchange of letters in which she urged once again that a state case be brought, only to be told by Mr. Hynes that the federal case was not done.

For Mr. Hynes, the decision came as a great relief, particularly since only four months ago Ms. Reno had decided to shut down the federal investigation entirely.

Joining the Cigarette Ban-Wagon

Smoke-Free Shopping Catches on at America's Malls

By Kirstin Downey Grimsley

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The anti-smoking movement has quietly achieved one of its biggest victories in years: Hundreds of retail businesses and shopping centers around the country are voluntarily banning or severely restricting smoking.

Retailers that have taken the step in the last few weeks include Sears, Roebuck & Co., the nation's third-largest merchant, which banned smoking throughout its 799 stores at the start of the year. Most recently, the fast-food chain Arby's Inc. announced that it would ban smoking in its 257 corporate-owned restaurants by summer to help eliminate what it called "environmental hazards" faced by its employees and customers.

The owners of several major national shopping center chains have severely restricted smoking or planning to do so soon.

"I'm optimistic this is going to continue," said Fran DuMelle, deputy managing director of the American Lung Association. Still, Ms. DuMelle said, referring to two decades of battles over smoking issues, "it didn't go as fast as we thought it would."

The retailers are instituting bans for a combination of reasons. In some cases, they are responding to customer preferences for a smoke-free environment. Others fear they could be legally liable under Clean Air legislation, and under protections offered to disabled patrons and customers with illnesses aggravated by exposure to smoke.

In most cases, mall owners are instituting wide-ranging restrictions rather than complete bans. Instead of permitting a small nonsmoking area, for example, the whole mall becomes nonsmoking except for a small smoking section or two. Smokers will be politely steered to those areas, and peer pressure will handle the rest, mall owners said.

Some of the major shopping center chains restricting smoking include the San Diego-based Ernest Hahn Co., with 48 shopping centers nationwide, which went smoke-free on Dec. 31. Homart Development Corp., based in Chicago, said about two-thirds of its 31 shopping centers across the country would soon be virtually smoke-free.

In most cases, mall owners are instituting wide-ranging restrictions rather than complete bans. Instead of permitting a small nonsmoking area, for example, the whole mall becomes nonsmoking except for a small smoking section or two. Smokers will be politely steered to those areas, and peer pressure will handle the rest, mall owners said.

He got in the way of somebody's war.



W.H.

M. Kobayashi

Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians.

The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war.

Help us to help them.



**LIGHT THE
DARKNESS**

World Campaign for the Protection
of Victims of War

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Japan Needs Reform Soon

If Japan's politicians cannot break their deadlock over reform quickly, it threatens to do great damage to their economy — and not them alone. Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has strongly hinted that his government will resign if he cannot get his reform bills through parliament by Saturday, when the session ends. That would mean much further delay before Japan finally addresses the violent financial instability that is making increasing trouble not only for the Japanese but for their trading partners, the biggest of which is the United States.

It is not surprising that Mr. Hosokawa is having difficulties with his reform program. It combines drastic new limits on campaign financing — lifeblood of Japanese politics, as practiced until now — with radical restructuring and basic changes in the electoral process. He got it through the lower house of parliament last fall, but now it has been defeated in the upper house by renegade members of the Social Democratic Party. Although part of his governing coalition, they feared for their own future under the new rules.

Immediately after this disaster, while Mr. Hosokawa was desperately trying to decide how to respond, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd Bentsen, arrived for a brisk chat about trade policy. The quarrel centers on American

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Perry Comes to the Rescue

After several other candidates spurned his offer to be nominated as the next secretary of defense, President Bill Clinton settled on a sensible and safe fallback choice: William Perry, currently deputy secretary. Mr. Perry brings three considerable assets to his appointment: years of Pentagon experience, recent confirmation by the Senate, and a soft-spokenness that may help avoid needlessly inflammatory clashes over defense policy. Adding to his appeal, he was willing to be talked into taking the job, a qualification that seems peculiarly important these days.

In the go-go years of the 1980s, Caspar Weinberger made the job of secretary of defense look easy and even pleasurable, by throwing billions of dollars at the armed services and lending his name to a military doctrine of overwhelming force which all but assured that they would be called upon to wage war only in walkovers. In the 1990s, the secretaryship has become a thankless task of cutting superfluous manpower, canceling unneeded weapons and contemplating the use of force in places like Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti, where victory is hard to define and perhaps harder to achieve — while keeping the armed forces at sufficient strength and readiness to prevent in foreseeable conflicts. The job is politically demanding under a president distrusted by the military and who cannot afford to waste billions to win its officers over.

It is small wonder that so many prospects

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Against the Virus of Bigotry

Last in November, a senior aide to Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, gave a hate speech at Kean College in Union, New Jersey, in which he castigated Jews, whites, homosexuals and the Pope. The speaker, Khalid Abdul Mohammed, justified the Holocaust, called for the murder of whites in South Africa and sprinkled his rambling, three-hour speech with such phrases as "Columbus Jewniversity" and "Jew York City."

One is tempted to dismiss this as the ravings of an obscure hate merchant. But it is unnerving that an audio tape of his speech picked up applause and laughter from his mostly black audience, and that only one professor promptly denounced the speech. Florida racism and anti-Semitism have to be confronted, whether and whenever they occur.

Thus it is encouraging that, as the contents of the speech have become widely known, responsible black leaders have risen to deplore and denounce it. The list includes the NAACP's executive director, Benjamin Chavis; William Gray 3d, president of the United

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Firm Hand at the Helm

President Bill Clinton's star-crossed search for a secretary of defense might at last have changed upon a star in William Perry, a steady beacon of good sense and military expertise in administration too often given to gyrations.

Mr. Perry might turn out to be as fortuitous a selection as Dick Cheney was for George Bush after the lamentable John Tower nomination. In welcoming his assignment as a "real privilege," contrast that with Mr. Innan's assertions that he did not want the job — Mr. Perry placed extraordinary emphasis on the need to reform Pentagon methods of developing, ordering and financing equipment. At stake, as Mr. Perry noted, is the readiness and affordability of U.S. forces five and 10 years from now.

With Mr. Perry at the helm, the nation may have a defense secretary with the know-how to take the long view even as he confronts the day-to-day alarms of a hot-seat Washington job.

— The Baltimore Sun.

— Jacques Amalric, writing in *Liberation* (Paris).

International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

- WALTER WELLS, Vice Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWERTZ, Associate Editor
- ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
- RENÉ BUNDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director
- JUANITA LUNSPARL, International Development Bureau • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, France
- Director of Publication: Richard D. Sammons

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (33) 46-37-9310. Fax: Circulation, 46-37-0051; Advertising, 46-37-2312.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cavendish Rd., N16 9SL, Tel. (01) 472-7848. Fax: 274-2344.
Editor for Asia, Russ. & Central Europe: 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 391-4610. Fax: 391-3073.
Mng. Dir. Asia, Russ. & Central Europe: Tel. (01) 524-4912. Fax: (01) 524-2254.
Gen. Mng. Dir. U.K., Europe, Africa, N. Amer., Latin America: Tel. (01) 73-67-55. Fax: (01) 73-3800. Tel. (01) 73-8800. Fax: (01) 73-8800. Tel. (01) 73-8800. Fax: (01) 73-8800.

Prov. U.S.: Michael Graun, 380 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 522-2126. Commission Partner: P. Richard S. Smith

© 1993 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0898-1304.

The Least Bad of All These Bad Options

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The world has become accustomed to seeing the war in Bosnia as a total tragedy for that small nation's Muslim majority and an inconvenience for the great powers. That dichotomy is changing as the war spills beyond the ability of outsiders to influence its course in any meaningful way.

The Muslims have refused to die quickly or quietly. Against all odds

it is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality.

and reason, they have survived Serbian conquest, starvation and cold. The Muslims are now on the offensive, taking the war to their Serbian and Croatian enemies.

The Muslims are no longer simply war's victims who need to be saved and protected. They now wage war not just for survival but for territory. This gravely complicates the involvement of European nations and America, which have used humanitarian intervention to keep some measure of control over a conflict that they were not prepared to stop when it could have been stopped without great loss.

Even that small degree of control is slipping away as fatigued sets in across the rest of Europe. Defense ministers in Britain, France, Spain and elsewhere are alarmed by the money and manpower they have been forced to spend from shrinking military budgets to support their troops in Bosnia.

That alarm grows exponentially as extremists seem to gain ground in

Russia and as Ukraine slides toward national breakup. The indirect challenges to international stability posed by the Balkan conflict may be needed for more direct and ominous challenges in the near future.

President Clinton's hand may be forced on his long-standing threat to use air power against the Serbs if the Serbs continue their siege of a Canadian peacekeeping contingent in Srebrenica. U.S. fighters will fly close air support for a United Nations armored column that will go in to rescue the Canadians.

The possibility of American rockets striking Serbian positions is no more than days away unless the Serbs relent and allow a rotation of UN troops in Srebrenica. Lifting the embargo and striking the Serbs at this late date would provide Western capitals emotional satisfaction and would fulfill Mr. Clinton's campaign promises to act against the Serbian aggressors.

But the strategic environment has changed dramatically since Mr. Clinton made those promises. Direct in-

vention now does not tip the scale toward a peace accord but toward more war, with unpredictable consequences. After two years of doing too little too late in Bosnia, the West now risks following a more disastrous course — doing too much too late.

This prospect explains the sudden, almost frantic flurry of activity by the French in recent days to get the Western powers and Russia to hold a Balkans conference and impose a settlement before events spin even more out of control. The United States has rejected this approach but has not put forward any new initiative of its own, leaving the outdated lift and strike approach on the table.

It is not pleasant to recognize that previous inaction and mistakes have led the United States and its allies into a dead end on Bosnia. But that is the reality. Waiting for the battlefield to change again and create conditions for a new peace effort, when the warriors exhaust themselves, is the least bad of all the bad options available in the new Bosnia.

— The Washington Post.

Intervention now does not tip the scale toward a peace accord but toward more war, with unpredictable consequences. After two years of doing too little too late in Bosnia, the West now risks following a more disastrous course — doing too much too late.

This prospect explains the sudden,

almost frantic flurry of activity by

the French in recent days to get the

Western powers and Russia to hold

a Balkans conference and impose

a settlement before events spin even

more out of control. The United

States has rejected this approach but

has not put forward any new initia-

tive of its own, leaving the outda-

ted lift and strike approach on the

table.

It is not pleasant to recognize that

previous inaction and mistakes have

led the United States and its allies

into a dead end on Bosnia. But that

is the reality. Waiting for the bat-

tlefield to change again and create

conditions for a new peace effort,

when the warriors exhaust them-

selves, is the least bad of all the bad

options available in the new Bos-

nia.

Somewhere in Bosnia

The Russians Need More Shock Therapy, Not Less

By Mart Laar

The writer is prime minister of Estonia.

A debate has been conducted on the pages of the world's leading newspapers and in the corridors of power over the utility of "shock therapy" as a means for states to wrench themselves from the shackles of central planning to become free market economies. I believe it is essential to re-examine the assumptions upon which this debate is based.

As even the casual observer knows, the states of Central and Eastern Europe have had mixed results with shock therapy. Slowly, economies have begun to improve. In some respects, development in Central and Eastern Europe has been speedier than in the former East Germany.

But at the same time, serious dissatisfaction with shock therapy has arisen among the peoples of the region. Economic revival has been neither as swift nor as painless as anticipated; many people feel they have been left to the hand of fate.

Some Western experts have begun to doubt the wisdom of shock therapy. There is increasing talk of the need to spend more on social welfare, to "soften" reforms, and to increase subsidies and transfer payments. In short, East and Central European countries are being sold on a model that has got many a Western state into serious trouble.

Let us not forget that had the Adenauer government launched a program of social well-being rather than economic stabilization, Germany's "economic miracle" would never have occurred.

Such posturing has become nearly epidemic since the Russian parliamentary elections in December, in which both the former Communists and political forces described as fascist did well. Many observers, including Strobe Talbot, U.S. deputy secretary of state-designate, blame overly speedy reforms in Russia for the setback suffered by democratic forces. After hearing the election results, Mr. Talbot remarked that what Russia needed was "less shock and more therapy."

The experience of other states demonstrates that shock therapy is not at issue here.

After reuniting independence in 1991 and taking a few cautious steps, Estonia launched a program of radical reform. In June 1992 it became the first of the so-called former Soviet republics to introduce its own convertible currency, which was firmly fixed to the Deutsche mark. Since then the Estonian kroon has been remarkably stable.

Strict monetary policy and a balanced budget are responsible for this success. Inflation plummeted from 1,000 percent in 1992 to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in 1993. Hard currency reserves have increased 3.5 times in the 18 months since the kroon replaced the ruble. In a scant year, Estonia's economy has turned from East to West; exports to the West have increased by 15 times in the last few years.

After an initial drop in production, the economy had bottomed out by the second half of 1993 and began an upturn. The third quarter of 1993 brought a clear increase in gross domestic product. We take great pride in the prediction by the International Monetary Fund that Estonia will have the highest growth rate in Europe this year.

Foreign investment has risen swiftly, while the number of businesses in Estonia jumped from 2,000

in 1991 to 60,000 last year. After radical reforms, Estonia's tax rates are perhaps the lowest in Europe. All the while, Estonia has maintained a liberal trade regime, doing away with import and export taxes.

Estonia has changed beyond recognition. New shops and cafés offer visible proof of the victory of market forces. Productivity is up, and our industries have enjoyed success in finding new markets. The standard of living reached its low point early last year, and real wages are rising again.

All of this is in sharp contrast with Russia's situation. Estonia's experience clearly demonstrates that only social and systematic reforms can ensure a better future for a country emerging from years of central planning.

The tragedy of Russia lies in the fact that there has been too little shock in its shock therapy, and too much inconsistency in its application. Russian economic reform has followed a pattern of "one step forward, two steps back."

And now the West, instead of lending clear support to the reformists and radical democrats, speaks of "softening" reforms. It has suggested channelling more money into social spending (regardless of the effect on budget deficits and the tax burden) and has begun cajoling international monetary organizations to relax their strict terms of lending.

In protest, reformist politicians in the Russian government have been defecting to the opposition. The West, quite wrongly, behaves as if nothing awful were happening. This further weakens the democrats and consolidates support behind Mr. Zhirkovskiy and his fellow travelers.

Russia and the Russians must not be treated as if they were spoiled children, above reprimand or reproach. Such children grow up to be disobedient, arrogant and tyrannical adults. We must expect of Russia what we expect of other countries, and treat Russia as an equal partner. Only this sort of pedagogy can create for Russia a better tomorrow.

International Herald Tribune

By Max Jakobson

pay some of their costs. This request was discreetly set aside by CSCE foreign ministers at their November meeting in Rome. Understandably they were unwilling to grant a "seal of good peacekeeping" to operations beyond their control. But although no one in an official position would say this publicly, the Russian Army is, in realpolitik terms, doing Europe a favor by stemming the Islamic tide along the southern rim of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Ukraine is in a category of its own: a European nation of 52 million, partly Roman Catholic with a sizable voting lobby in the United States. But it is also a country run by former Communists who have used the nuclear weapons inherited from the Soviet Union to blackmail Russia and the United States, while allowing the economy to collapse. Any claim for Western support by the present Ukrainian regime would have little moral credibility.

The three Baltic states present a sharp contrast. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have moved rapidly toward parliamentary democracy and market economy. Estonia in particular has been a model pupil of the International Monetary Fund school for former Communist-run economies.

The Baltic experience supports what Samuel Huntingdon wrote in a much quoted Foreign Affairs article: "The most significant dividing line in Europe ... may well be the eastern boundary of Western Christianity in the year 1500. This line runs along what are now the boundaries between Finland and Russia and between the Baltic states and Russia, cuts through Belarus and Ukraine, the enduring structures of the former Soviet military-industrial complex, most of their leaders are members of the old nomenklatura, and the Russian Army moves freely across their borders."

The Russian government has gone so far as to ask the CSCE to endorse its "peacekeeping" operations in Tajikistan and the Caucasus and even to

shape by a drive for security through territorial expansion. A recent opinion poll revealed that Peter the Great, the czar who conquered the Baltic region almost three centuries ago, is still regarded by a majority of Russians as the nation's greatest leader ever.

In the absence of a credible enemy, Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev recently claimed that the Russian populations living in neighboring countries constitute a "strategic interest" that justifies a Russian military presence outside of its country.

The Russians living in the Baltic countries — about one-fifth of the population in Lithuania, one-third in Estonia, close to half in Latvia — pose serious political and social problems. But these cannot be solved as long as the ambiguity of Russian policy feeds uncertainty about the future status of ethnic minorities.

The key issue is citizenship. In Estonia, a liberal naturalization law enables non-Estonians to acquire citizenship after two years' residence. An elementary knowledge of the Estonian language is required. Very few Russian residents have applied, and equally few have opted for Russian citizenship.

The majority prefer to stay in Estonia, where they are better off than they would be in Russia, but hesitate to commit themselves. The militant speeches in Moscow may well encourage them to hope for a return of the good old days of

OPINION

Clinton as Elmer Gantry: A Trap to Avoid

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Haley Barbour, the wily and affable Republican national chairman, gave President Bill Clinton an important clue about the challenges he faces following his State of the Union message. Assessing the president's first year in office, Mr. Barbour described Mr. Clinton as an "Elmer Gantry president" who will "mount the bully pulpit and say anything he thinks you want to hear."

The message is clear: Republicans are conceding that Mr. Clinton is a formidable politician and talker, much as Democrats con-

Republicans describe Clinton as someone who will 'say anything he thinks you want to hear.' He needs to be seen as a practical, believable, problem-solver.

ceded Ronald Reagan's ample skills at persuasion. Mr. Barbour and his party have to explain Mr. Clinton's popularity and staying power somehow.

So the Republicans now propose to roll the "character issue" — the public's questions about Clinton's trustworthiness — into matters of policy. Mr. Clinton might seem great, the Republicans are saying, but you cannot trust a word he says, and his policies are never what they seem.

Democrats should not dismiss this line of attack too blithely. Mr. Clinton faces real dangers on the general matter of overpromising, and on the particular issues Republicans harped on at their national committee meeting last weekend: crime, welfare reform and health care. A president, especially one who is doing well, needs to avoid baiting the traps that are designed to ensnare him.

Overpromising. Any president proposing large changes runs this risk. Voters endorse change, after all, only if they are convinced that the new policies will substantially im-

prove on the status quo. When Franklin Roosevelt took over in the midst of the Great Depression, this was an easy case to make. How, most voters reasoned, could any change make things worse than they already were?

For all the problems facing the country, the current circumstances are rather different from those of the Depression. Mr. Clinton's popularity is rising precisely because Americans feel pretty good. This only increases the pressure on Mr. Clinton to highlight, and perhaps exaggerate, the benefits of change.

He passionately wants people to believe that if only America has the right job training programs, a better education system, the proper health care reform, a more intelligent welfare system, it can make a big dent in its biggest problems.

The trouble is that resources are scarce. As a Clinton economic adviser noted by way of example, there are some successful job training programs out there. But the best ones tend to be expensive. Mr. Clinton's budget is so squeezed — that is the cost of deficit reduction — that he will never find enough money to offer everyone access to the best possible program. So he will either have to opt for carefully targeted programs or broaden programs that spend a lot less per person and run higher risks of failure.

The deficit was not of Mr. Clinton's making, but he has to deal with its political consequences. The success of Mr. Clinton's Memphis speech about crime and family breakdown rested in part on its open acknowledgment of the limits of government's ability to solve problems in the absence of responsible citizens and communities. There is a lesson there.

• Crime. One of Mr. Clinton's successes is taking the crime issue away from the Republicans by proving that Democrats are as tough on criminals as anyone. Republicans want the issue back. With Mr. Clinton apparently prepared to endorse the reasonable "three times and you're out" idea — life imprisonment for those convicted a third

time of a violent felony — some Republicans are upping the ante to "two times and you're out." Soon, you will risk life in the slammer for even having an impure thought.

The crime issue is tricky because the Democrats need to show that they are tough without feeding a hysteria that will come back to haunt them. The polls on this should not be misread. The crime issue has risen to the top of the lists because people are genuinely worried and also because many are now much less worried about the economy.

Crime is helping to kill what the pollsters call an "issue vacuum." The Democrats can be dead serious about crime while avoiding the trap of implying that ever more elaborate punishments are all that is required. The country sees no contradiction between being tough on criminals today and trying to keep kids from joining their ranks tomorrow.

• Health and welfare reform. Those in the White House who suggested that Congress could not advance a health bill and welfare reform in the same year should be kicking themselves. The notion is wrong on its face, and it is coming back to hurt health care.

Ah, yes, say foes of Mr. Clinton's health bill, let's do welfare reform this year and put off health care until after midterm elections that will, judging by history, weaken the Democrats in both houses — and thus diminish the prospects for universal coverage. How did it come to this?

Mr. Clinton absolutely has to do both. He should embrace this opportunity to highlight his favorite theme that you cannot discourage welfare dependency unless you reward work with decent pay — and health benefits.

The asset that President Clinton most needs to preserve is his public image as a practical problem-solver whose word on the issues is good. If he keeps that, he can weather a lot of distractions. But Mr. Barbour is right: If the country starts seeing Elmer Gantry as the prototype of a certain articulate, enthusiastic policy maven, the Whitewater affair will become the least of the White House's problems.

The Washington Post

Don't Get Comfortable Under This Volcano

By David Reid

BERKELEY, California — Surveying the damage in Los Angeles, Bill Clinton confessed to being amazed by the collapsed freeways and miles of damaged buildings. Like many forgetful tourists and startled visitors, he discovered the fearfulness California can display — a combination of the sublime and the apocalyptic sufficient to sharpen anyone's sense of an ending.

Anything subtle is terrifying and anyone who lives in California must sometimes suspect a connec-

MEANWHILE

tion beyond the obvious between the sublimity of the landscape and the terrible events: natural disasters and human calamities; it's often witness.

Czeslaw Milosz, the Nobel Prize-winner in literature, questioned in a 1980 essay whether anybody belongs in California. Its spirit of place seems intolerant of mere mankind, he said.

The sense of an ending that broods over the land, especially in Southern California, has preoccupied the best California writers, from Mark Twain to Joan Didion, not to mention opinionated tourists such as Henry James and Umberto Eco. But it is this eerie sensation a property of the landscape, an enthusiasm a property of the land, the autumn fires of '93 and now the quake of '94 on a single continuum of disasters masks deeper social and political anxieties.

It reminds one of the descrip-

tion by Susan Sontag ("North Hol-

lywood High," '81) in "The Volca-

no Lover" of the metaphoric force that the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius acquired in 1799: "Both

to the revolution's partisans and to

the horrified ruling class of every

European country, no image for

what was happening in France

seemed as apt as that of a volcano

in action — violent convulsion,

upheaval from below, and waves

of lethal force that harrow and

permanently alter the landscape."

Christopher Isherwood, that

greatest of born-again Califor-

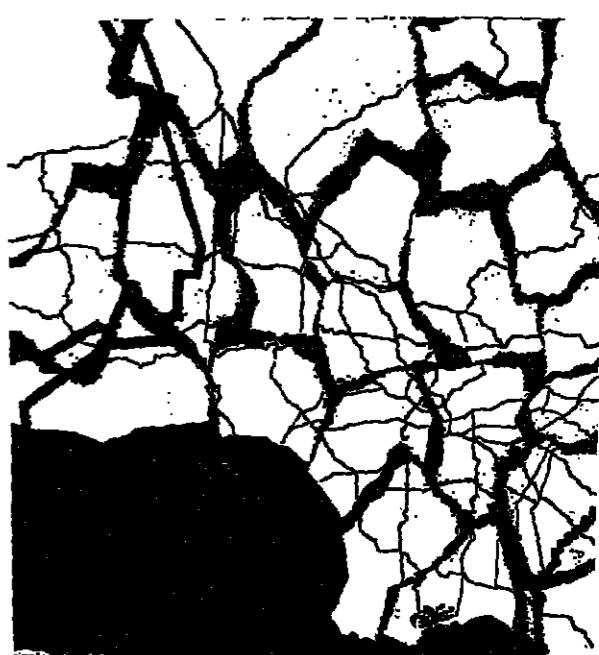
nia novelists, said California was

a tragic land, "like Palestine, like

all Promised Lands."

He wrote that its "real nature

and the secret of its fascination"



Los Angeles de la Muerte.

was an "untamed, undomesticated, aloof, prehistoric landscape" that incessantly reminds the traveler of the circumstances of his brief stay on earth. "There is no home here," he imagines it saying. "There is no security in your mansions or your fortresses, your family vaults or your banks or your double beds. Understand this fact, and you will be free. Accept it, and you will be happy."

Cold comfort, perhaps, for the newly homeless or even the merely shaken up. But it promises to be a cold season in the Promised Land.

The writer edited "Sex, Death and God in L.A.," a collection of essays. He contributed this comment to The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Genetic Guidelines

Regarding "France Plans Law to Bar Postmenopausal Pregnancies" (Jan. 5) by William Dordick:

As an expert in gene manipulation and cloning, I strongly support Dr. Jean-Louis Beaumont's concern about "an insidious drift toward genetic manipulation" of people. As it was put decades ago about the successful development of nuclear power, the genie is out of the bottle.

As to how this new power is used, it is our responsibility — to the future of humanity and of our world. To avoid the threat of self-destruction by genetic engineering, we must act now to establish strict guidelines for research, development and application.

KAMEL EL DARWISH
Herpenden, England

The Inman File

I read with great interest your coverage of Bobby Ray Inman's attack on the media in explaining his decision to run down the nomination for U.S. defense secretary. Now that I have seen a trans-

cript of what he said, he seems sensible and not at all hysterical.

The way the American media deal with public figures seems to make it impossible for a person of strong character and honesty to seek high office. The aim seems to be to get a wimp elected, not to worry whether he or she has the qualities to lead the world's greatest nation.

Unfortunately, our small country always copies the bad as well as the good from America, and we are already seeing this ghastly effect on political coverage here.

I have always defended a free press. Now, however, I sympathize with the French fear of American cultural invasion.

J. D. BUTLER
London

The Demjanjuk Case

An item in your "Away From Politics" column of Jan. 3 stated that the U.S. Justice Department has abandoned its contention that John Demjanjuk was one of the most barbaric Nazi figures of the Holocaust, but accuses him of being a lesser war criminal and of

lying on his immigration papers; the department says that it has moved to have him stripped of his U.S. citizenship and deported.

Mr. Demjanjuk has endured nearly 17 years of prosecution, jail and a death sentence, because of what the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals found has been to be fraudulent practices by the Justice Department's prosecutors who "acted with reckless disregard for the truth" ("U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence on Demjanjuk," Appeals Court Rules," Nov. 18). They claimed that Mr. Demjanjuk was the notorious "Ivan the Terrible," despite evidence to the contrary in their possession.

For this same Justice Department to continue its pursuit of a man who has been the victim of its prosecutorial misconduct appears to be shockingly vindictive. The facts revealed in the decision of the appeals court strongly suggest that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN
Brussels

Remembering Tip

Americans living abroad should don their hats in appreciation as

they read about the recently departed Thomas (Tip) O'Neill ("Obituary," Jan. 7), whether they are Democrats or Republicans, because he was responsible for the passage of legislation that gave Americans abroad the right to vote.

The legislation had been approved in committee but had not been brought to a vote and Congress was due to recess in two weeks. This would mean that the bill would be dropped and probably abandoned.

I know this because Democrats Abroad, of which I was chairman at the time, was active in getting the ballot for Americans abroad. Americans soldiers and sailors overseas had the right to vote, but not civilians.

Mr. Tip O'Neill at a conference and asked him to give the bill a rule, requiring that it be voted on by the close of Congress. He did so and the rest is history.

ANTHONY HYDE
London

Spielberg's Critics

Regarding "Just Not a Hollywood Subject" (Opinion, Jan. 4):

I find Frank Rich's article sur-

prisingly manipulative and truly manipulative and truly manipulative in scope. First, the movie "Schindler's List" is a masterpiece. Second, it does touch us all — even Mr. Rich, who "cried at Mr. Spielberg's graphic depiction of genocide anyway" (italics mine).

Which means Mr. Spielberg has done his job well.

STARK WETHERS
Esbly, France

Stone's Critics

Oliver Stone said of moviegoers who walked out of his latest film, "Heaven and Earth," that they were squeamish wimps because they objected to a torture scene; he asked "How can you deny life?" (People, Jan. 13).

Americans experience life-denial every day through violence by guns. Unexpected violent death stalks America, followed by pain and sorrow, on commuter trains and highways, in schools, offices, restaurants, playgrounds and front porches. No one is safe.

If Americans are squeamish wimps when they refuse to stomach torture scenes in movies, it is not that they are denying life — they are affirming it.

RICH BENOE
Vienna

Sympathy for Criminals

Regarding "Correctness in Defense of Vengeance" (Opinion, Jan. 15) by Charles Krauthammer:

American society continues to try to deal with the effects of past extreme power imbalances (as be-

tween races) and existing ones (between men and women, or parents and children). These are areas where protection against the tyranny of power is insufficient. It is not a question of political correctness.

Perhaps Mr. Krauthammer would be more empathic if he could experience the powerlessness these victims feel.

LESLIE JOHN LOHMANN
Tokyo

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

BOOKS

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR AND JEAN-PAUL SATRE: The Remaking of a 20th-Century Legend
By Kate Fullbrook and Edward Fullbrook. 214 pages. \$25. Basic Books.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

THE body of existing literature about the lives of Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir is already voluminous. There are the writers' own copious memoirs, novels, letters and diaries, of course as well as an outpouring of recent biographies, by Amie Cohen-Solal ("Sartre: A Life"), Ronald Hayman ("Sartre: A Life"), Deirdre Bair ("Simone de Beauvoir: A Biography") and Margaret Croisland ("Simone de Beauvoir: The Woman and Her Work").

As more and more information has become available, the myth surrounding the couple's relationship has undergone a process of revision, even as the autobiographical sources of their work have become increasingly clear.

It's no longer possible to see the relationship between the "pope of existentialism" and the grandmother of feminism as a perfect bohemian paradigm of intellectual and sexual passion; their celebrated "pact" — pledging "essential

love" to one another, while retaining the right to carry on "contaminating love affairs" on the side — has proven to be riddled with deception and emotional pain.

Recent books have depicted Sartre as an egotistical and controlling lover who tormented Beauvoir with his romances with younger women. In some tellings, Beauvoir emerges as an equally promiscuous partner, willfully calculating and cold-hearted; in others, she comes across as a long-suffering intellectual nursemaid to a self-proclaimed genius, a woman, in the words of her biographer Margaret Croisland, who "wanted at all costs to keep Sartre as her partner" and in order to do so felt she "had to accept everything that he said, wrote and did."

In the laust book to appear about Sartre and Beauvoir, the hu-

manists showed up in the dummy? What, if anything, would you say if you were Cohen? He's not talking

about the result of the match: Cohen's team was already in a deep hole, but if it had been selected by a Chicago player at another table it would have defeated the team that won the playoffs.

This lead gained 13 bids, but did not affect the result of the match: Cohen's team was already in a deep hole, but if it had been selected by a Chicago player at another table it would have defeated the team that won the playoffs.

After a routine club lead, South can throw a heart loser on dummy's club ace and succeed with little

hand-and-wife team Edward and Kate Fullbrook. The bidding:

WEST
1 K 10 4
1 Q 9 3 2
K 8 7 6 4 3
—
NORTH (D)
A A Q 9 5
G 6 5 4 3
Q A
A 10 5
—
EAST
1 Q 7 6 4
1 Q 7 6
Q J 8 2
—
SOUTH
K 10 9 8 7 2
J 9 8 2
Q K 8 5 4
—
Pass
Pass
Pass
Pass

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1 V 1 0 4 1 5 4 3 4
1

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Threat to Fertility?

Estrogen as Pollutant

Chemicals Mimic Female Hormone

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In Florida, a wildlife biologist wonders why alligator eggs are failing to hatch, and why so many male alligators have abnormally small phalluses.

In Denmark, an endocrinologist finds that sperm counts in men have fallen drastically worldwide during the past five decades while the number of testicular cancers has tripled.

In Boston, a cell biologist can't figure out why her experiments with breast-cancer cells have suddenly stopped working.

These observations may seem unrelated, but a growing number of researchers suspect they are part of an emerging global problem. Scientists know that certain industrial compounds, pesticides and plastics that mimic the female hormone estrogen are making their way into food and water supplies. The concern is that these estrogen-like pollutants may be causing turmoil in human and animal reproductive systems.

Health officials are quick to caution that no research has proven a direct cause-and-effect link between reproductive problems in people and these estrogen-mimicking chemicals, many of which are now ubiquitous in the environment. But laboratory experiments, wildlife surveys and human studies offer circumstantial evidence that environmental estrogens pose a hazard, and several federal agencies are taking the issue seriously.

"What we know is that there are many chemicals, including some in the environment, that can work like female sex hormones," said Dr. John A. McLachlan, chief of the laboratory of reproductive and developmental toxicology at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. "Some are weak estrogens, and others are strong."

This month the institute, a branch of the National Institutes of Health, sponsored a major conference on environmental estrogens that drew representatives from the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service, along with 300 cancer researchers, wildlife biologists and physicians from around the world.

Federal officials said that if the evidence becomes convincing that environmental estrogens do pose a health hazard, then agencies such as the EPA will have to develop new regulations to minimize people's exposure to the offending compounds.

But finger the culprits will be difficult because the chemical family of estrogens is so diverse. Some variants are so potent that minute doses have more of an effect than much bigger doses of weaker estrogens. Estrogens also have different effects on fetuses than on adults. In addition, scientists said, there may be "good" estrogens and "bad" estrogens in the environment, with good estrogens actually protecting against cancer.

SCIENTISTS have known for decades that the sex hormone estrogen helps stimulate the development of male and female sexual organs in the fetus and later orchestrates the reproductive cycle in women. They have also known that some drugs and even some industrial chemicals can mimic estrogen's effects on the body, and that high doses of these compounds can have profound consequences on health.

The classic example is diethylstilbestrol, or DES. The estrogen-like drug was administered to millions of pregnant women between 1948 and 1971 to prevent spontaneous abortions. But it upset the delicate hormonal balance in the womb and ended up causing genital defects in many of the women's children, including vaginal deformities in girls and undescended testicles and abnormally small penises in boys.

In the past decade, scientists have found that the number of environmental contaminants with estrogen-like properties is much greater than they had imagined. The list includes:

- DDE, a contaminant in DDT, an insecticide sprayed on food crops in the United States. (DDT is also the major breakdown product of DDT, the insecticide that was banned in the United States in 1972 but is still in wide use around the world).

- So-called nonphenols and related compounds found in spermicides, hair coloring products and other toiletries.

- Polychlorinated biphenyls, a family of chlorine-containing industrial compounds, no longer made in the United States but still in use, that have become widespread contaminants in food and water and are commonly found in human fat tissue and breast milk.

- Endosulfan, a pesticide used on vegetables.

- Bis-phenol-A, a breakdown product of polycarbonate plastics, from which many plastic water jugs and baby bottles are made.

These and related compounds can elbow their way into cells of the reproductive tract in fetuses and adults. They attach themselves to molecular receptors, a kind of docking site in cells, that are normally reserved for estrogen.

Some scientists think they're already seeing effects in humans. The Danish endocrinologist Dr. Niels E. Skakkebaek suspects environmental estrogens can explain the curious finding he made in 1992, when he did a 21-country study of semen quality in men. By analyzing records collected over a 30-year period, he and his colleagues documented a 50 percent drop in sperm counts worldwide between 1938 and 1991.

At the same time, he and others have found, the incidence of testicular cancer and other congenital malformations of the testes and penis have climbed steadily. In the United States, testicular cancer has increased about 50 percent in the past 30 years alone, according to the American Cancer Society.

In a scientific paper published last year, Dr. Skakkebaek and Dr. Richard M. Sharpe of the Center for Reproductive Biology in Edinburgh proposed that both trends are the result of maternal exposure to environmental estrogens during pregnancy. The contaminants, they suggest, affect the early development of sex organs in male fetuses.

The hypothesis, though not proved, is plausible, said several researchers at the conference. A number of epidemiological studies have shown a link between exposure to estrogen pollutants and higher rates of reproductive problems.

Men are not the only ones whose reproductive systems may suffer from exposure to estrogen mimics. Researchers are also concerned that these compounds may play a role in the problem of endometriosis, a painful overgrowth of uterine tissue that affects an estimated 5 million women in the United States and can cause fertility problems.

Animal research provides some support for this view. A recent study in monkeys, for example, suggests that the estrogen-like chemical dioxin can cause endometriosis. Dr. Sherry E. Rier of the University of South Florida College of Medicine and her colleagues reported last year that rhesus monkeys exposed to high doses of dioxin had significantly higher rates of endometriosis than unexposed monkeys.

The odds of having the syndrome were proportional to the dioxin doses they received. But scientists said they did not know how to compare the short-term high-dose exposures in monkeys to the long-term low-dose exposures typically seen in people.

In another development, German researchers recently found that women with endometriosis were more likely than their healthy counterparts to have elevated levels of PCBs in their blood.

"We've wondered for a long time why there seems to be such a huge increase in the number of women with endometriosis," said Mary Lou Ballweg, president of the Milwaukee-based Endometriosis Association. "The theories relating to hormonally active chemicals, plus our own scientific work, seem to provide a possible answer to the conundrum. But if it is the answer, it's a frightening answer, because it's not just a nightmare for this generation but for succeeding generations as well."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	
1 Beckoned	20 "Women Who Run With the Wolves" author
5 Arroyo	21 Appearance
6 Edith Evans, e.g.	22 Slipper
12 Travel writer Thollander	23 Rent out
14 Arrangement containers	24 Quip, part 2
15 Entranced	34 Out of place
16 Start of a quip	35 "Bleak House" girl
19 — was saying	36 Moons
	37 TV adjusters
	38 Score

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 26

AAR	CARRE	DPT
SNIT	OLIOS	DORY
HIGH	MISSAIGON	
EDAMES	DOGMA	
HUBL	BHIGADOO	
PATOTS	TIME	
ONUS	PIUSVIT WOK	
MORE	RINSE MACE	
PIJN	SUNDAY AVER	
IAN	MCLEAN	
FUNNYGIRL	EARN	
ASIAN	RAIDER	
SHELOVES	KISS	
TELL	ANTON YACK	
SRS	LEAST	MIA

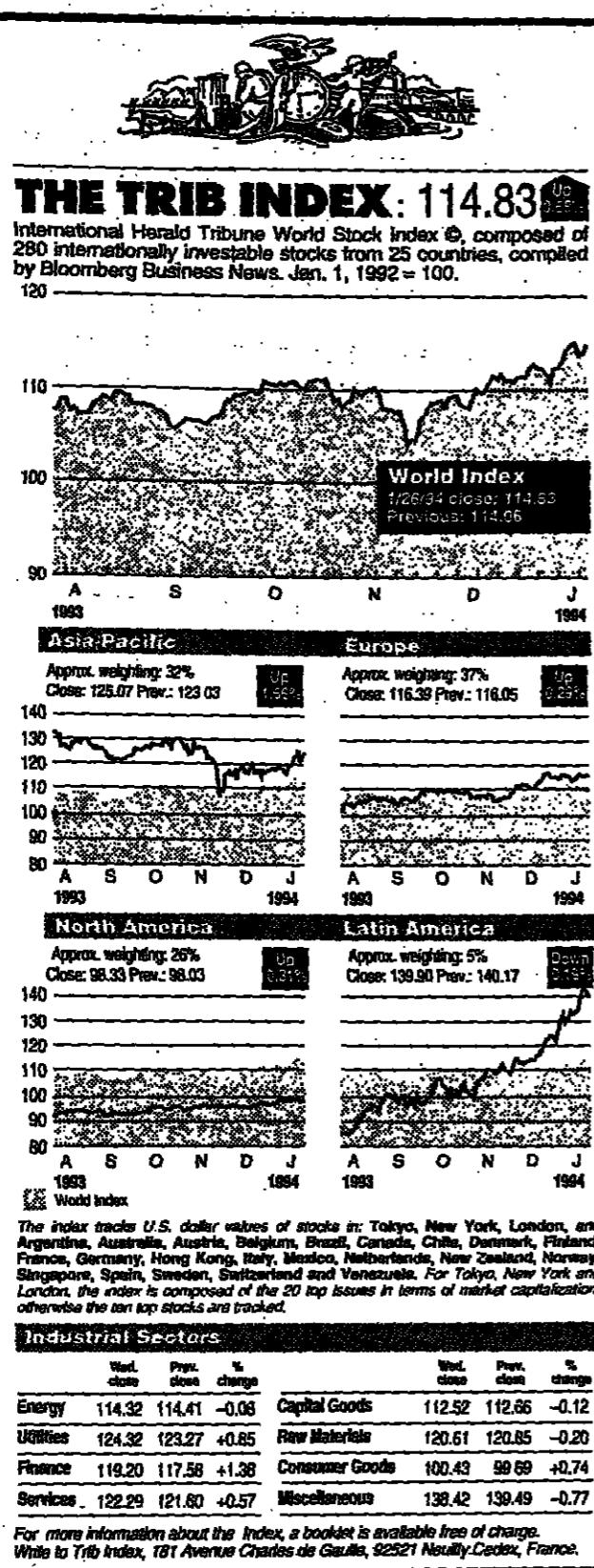
DOWN
1 Kind of star
2 Comments to a doctor
3 Hall of sechs?
4 High ways?
5 Bulb measure?
6 Court V.I.P.
7 Tunisian rulers, once
8 Woman with a lyre
41 Sieghed - e.g.
42 Lustings after
43 Thomas Gray piece
44 Woman with a lyre
45 Sieghed - e.g.
46 Farming pretz
47 Thomas Gray piece
48 MacCarter first
49 Hobson's home
50 Farming pretz
51 Turkish money, Hugo works
52 Backblister?
53 Prefi - with port or play
54 Drying oven
55 Frightful force
56 End of the quip
57 More than snips
58 Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed
59 Siesta-spring Causers
60 Marshals
61 Other
62 Jim Morrison, 29
63 Nanny, perhaps
64 Home bodies?

New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.	
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	32
33	34
35	36
37	38
39	40
41	42
43	44
45	46
47	48
49	50
51	52
53	54
55	56
57	58
59	60
61	62

Whether you're trying to reach another country overseas, or call back to the U.S., Sprint Express® can help. Just dial the access code of the country you're in to reach an English-speaking Sprint operator. You don't even have to be a Sprint customer. All you need is a U.S. local calling card or WorldTraveler FONCARD®. If you're calling the U.S., you can even call collect. But next time you call, use Sprint Express. It can make foreign countries seem a little less foreign.

American Samoa 633-8000 | Chile 064-037 | Hong Kong 002 | Macau 0800-121 | Poland 0800-121 | Portugal 0878-477 | Puerto Rico 1-800-577-8000 | Russia 090-977-8000 | Switzerland 0800-977-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-977-8000 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-977-8000 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 1-800-577-8000 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-001 | France 0800-999-001 | Germany 0800-999-001 | Italy 0800-999-001 | Japan 0800-999-001 | New Zealand 0800-999-001 | Spain 0800-999-001 | Sweden 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | United Kingdom 0800-999-001 | United States 1-800-577-8000 | Venezuela 0800-999-001 | Australia 0800-999-001 | Canada 0800-999-00

**



MARKET DIARY

Reduced Rate Fears Make Stocks a Buy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Wednesday as declining interest rates pushed utility issues higher and cheered the broader market.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.66, to 3,908.00, and advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Analysis pointed to a rise in the Dow Jones utilities average, which was up 3.49 points, to 221.46. They said a late rise in the utilities indicated an improvement in the rate outlook. "Maybe that's a sign of a bottom in the utility index, which would support, to some degree, the level of the market," said Joseph DeMarco, managing director of equity trading at Marinvest, a unit of HSBC Asset Management.

Long-term interest rates fell amid expectations of Federal Reserve Board would leave short-term rates unchanged for months, rather than raise them to combat inflation. The optimistic view was supported by a central bank governor, John LaWare, who said inflation was not accelerating and consumer prices would rise only about 2.5 percent this year.

In the bond market, the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond advanced 12/32, to 99 5/32, reducing its yield to 6.31 percent from 6.34 percent on Tuesday.

Cooper Industries was the most active New York Stock Exchange issue, down 1/8, to 41 1/4. The stock lost nearly a fifth of its value on Tuesday after the maker of electrical and automotive products warned that 1994 earnings might fall as much as 25 percent from last year's \$2.75 a share. Analysts had expected earnings would rise to \$3.14 a share.

IBM followed, down 1/8, to 56 5/8.

Jerome York, the computer company's chief financial officer, said IBM would report at least break-even results in the current quarter, but some analysts had been hoping for income of about 15 cents a share.

In over-the-counter trading, Intel was down 1/8, to 63 3/8 after Compaq Computer said it would start buying processing chips from the rival semiconductor concern Advanced Micro Devices.

Chevron announced late in the day it would increase its quarterly dividend by 5 cents and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split. Chevron finished the day at 91 1/8, down 2%, but above its lows of the day.

Scott Paper Co. surged 2% to 45 1/2. The toilet paper maker said it plans to eliminate 8,300 jobs over the next three years.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Fears of a Strong Yen Push the Dollar Lower

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against the yen and other currencies amid speculation that the United States may resume calls for a stronger yen as trade talks with Japan have stalled.

U.S. trade officials said they had made virtually no progress in the

latest round of negotiations, which ended in Washington Tuesday. The United States wants Japan to accept numerical targets for increasing imports of autos, medical equipment and other products.

"The longer the trade talks drag on without progress, the more chance there is that the U.S. will start talking up the yen again," said Peter Glynne, manager of institutional foreign-exchange trading at First Chicago bank.

The dollar closed at 110.095 yen in New York, down from 110.335 on Tuesday. The dollar fell to 1,7451 Deutsche marks from 1,7484 DM in the previous session.

The dollar tumbled as much as 20 percent against the yen last year after President Bill Clinton and members of his cabinet said a

strong yen would help balance trade between the United States and Japan by making Japanese exports more expensive.

In other currencies, the pound was little changed at \$1.4945, slightly stronger than the previous \$1.4955. The dollar closed at 5.927 French francs, down from 5.929 francs. It rose to 1,4710 Swiss francs from 1,4664 francs.

Many traders sold dollars Wednesday after C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International Economics, suggested that a range of 90 yen to 110 yen for the dollar could stem the flow of Japanese exports. Last year, he set the lower limit at 100 yen.

Mr. Bergsten, who analysis believe to have strong ties to the White House, made his comments appeared in a report released late Tuesday by a research arm of Nikko Securities Co., one of Japan's "Big Four" brokerage houses.

"It was a comment from Bergsten that started the yen's rally last year," said Anne Parker Mills, currency analyst at Lehman Brothers. Traders still react when the longtime proponent of a strong yen speaks because "the administration has never disavowed him," she said.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Via Associated Press Jan. 26

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average.

Source: Dow Jones & Company

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 3907.07 3911.10 3878.58 +12.66

Trans. 1052.25 1055.10 1051.37 +2.85

Finance 452.25 454.00 451.50 +1.51

S&P 500 1472.44 1474.23 1471.84 +0.68

N.Y. Stock 2427.44 2429.00 2427.00 +0.75

NYSE 1,748 1,751 1,747 1,749 +0.07

AMEX 1,800 1,804 1,801 1,804 +0.07

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Source: Dow Jones & Company

Open High Low Last Chg.

20 Bonds 105.45 105.45 105.45 +0.05

10 Utilities 105.45 105.45 105.45 +0.15

10 Industrials 105.45 105.45 105.45 +0.15

NYSE Most Actives

Source: NYSE

Open High Low Last Chg.

Cooper 452.00 454.00 452.00 +1.00

Aero-Vironment 420.00 424.00 420.00 +4.00

Aeroflex 322.00 324.00 321.00 +1.00

Avnet 271.00 272.00 271.00 +1.00

Bectel 274.00 275.00 274.00 +1.00

Bentley 271.00 272.00 271.00 +1.00

Cirrus Logic 242.00 245.00 242.00 +3.00

Coronet 222.00 225.00 222.00 +3.00

Globe 217.00 217.00 217.00 +1.00

Hewlett-Packard 210.00 212.00 210.00 +2.00

IBM 200.00 200.00 200.00 +0.00

Motorola 195.00 197.00 195.00 +2.00

Motorola 195.00 197.

Optimistic View From Rexrodt Meets Doubts

Reuters

BONN — Germany is on the road to economic recovery and will emerge strengthened from its worst postwar recession, Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt asserted Wednesday in a report immediately criticized as unrealistic by German industry and political opponents.

Presenting the government's economic report, which outlines the forecasts on which its planning is based, Mr. Rexrodt said the German West would not start booming

this year but would show steady growth.

Rejecting opposition charges that he was trying to present a rosy picture in a major election year, he said estimates of Western growth of 5 to 1 percent and pan-German growth of 1 percent to 1.5 percent in 1994 were realistic.

Mr. Rexrodt said the depth of the 1993 recession, during which the Western economy contracted 1.9 percent, had prompted a major rethinking of the way the country does business.

"Germany will emerge strengthened from the recession," he said.

The opposition Social Democrats dismissed the report as frivolous and unrealistic, and the Federation of German Industry called the growth forecasts optimistic.

The federation, known by its German initials BDI, said it still did not see the breakthrough that would lead to a recovery in 1994.

"With the exception of exports," the federation added, "the BDI judges the prospects for all other components — private consumption, public consumption, private and public investment — less favorable than the government."

According to the annual report, which was widely leaked last week, 1994 could turn out to be even better than current forecasts, with boosts coming from external trade, stock-building by German companies, housing construction and corporate investment.

But the recovery will not be strong enough to prompt German companies, which are still cutting staff, to start rehiring, it said, and unemployment will increase as much as 450,000 this year.

Consumer Prices Up in Germany

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Consumer prices in Western Germany rose by 3.4 percent in January compared with January 1993, according to provisional figures released Wednesday by the Federal Statistics Office.

Economists called the announcement a surprise. Hans-Helmut Koitz at Deutsche Girozentrale in Frankfurt said that the latest figure, well below the 3.7 percent annual rate for December, "proves that the tendency to a downturn in inflation is now an inherent part of the system." He added that the Bundesbank therefore "enjoys the room for maneuver it needs to continue with its policy of cautious reductions of interest rates."

He noted that some analysts had said recently that because of the Deutsche mark's weakness against the dollar, the central bank did not have sufficient margin to carry on with its policy of small rate cuts.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions.

Canada

Northern Telecom

4th Quarter 1993

Revenue — 2,058

Net Inc. — 2,581

Per Share — 1.17

Year — 1,912

Revenue — 17,265

Net Inc. — 1,020

Per Share — 0.62

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year — 19,922

Revenue — 5,146

Net Inc. — 8,499

Per Share — 1.02

Year

NASDAQ
Wednesday's Price

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Prices include the nationwide prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1994

Sales Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 2 percent or more has been sold, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, ratios of dividends are annual distributions based on the highest declaration.

- a - dividend also extra(s).
- b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c - liquidating dividend.
- cl - collected.
- d - new yearly low.
- e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h - dividend paid this year, omitted, deleted, or no action taken on latest dividend meeting.
- i - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- j - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- nd - next day delivery.

P/E = price-earnings ratio.

- r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividends.
- s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- t - solar.
- l - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- U - new yearly high.
- v - trading halted.
- wi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- wd - when distributed.
- wt - when issued.
- wh - with warrants.
- xz - ex-coupon or ex-rights.
- xd - ex-distribution.
- xw - without warrants.
- y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
- yd - yield.

Japanese Leader Unlikely to Bow To U.S. on Trade

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese officials hope to avoid a U.S.-Japan trade brawl at a bilateral summit meeting next month, but say that Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will not bow to tough U.S. demands whatever the fate of his beleaguered government.

A Japanese trade official said Wednesday that Mr. Hosokawa would tell President Bill Clinton that numerical targets were "impossible" and "so he can't promise them." He added, "That is a question of principle."

Mr. Hosokawa is to meet Mr. Clinton in Washington on Feb. 11 to discuss progress under a July economic framework accord aimed at cutting Japan's huge trade surplus and improving access to specific market sectors.

So far, there has been little progress to discuss.

U.S. officials in Washington said substantial stumbling blocks remained after two-day talks there ended Tuesday.

The Japanese were a bit more upbeat, pointing to progress and reiterating determination to reach an agreement.

For Mr. Hosokawa, the meeting is hardly his first priority. His five-month coalition government suffered a major blow on Friday when the Diet's upper house rejected its program for political change.

On Wednesday the coalition was making a last-ditch effort to salvage the reforms, but the outlook

was unclear. The possible scenario ranged from a last-minute victory for Mr. Hosokawa's reform bills to his resignation and/or snap elections.

With Mr. Hosokawa scrambling at home, some Japanese officials privately feared he could cut a deal with Washington. One government source said "Some trade officials don't want Hosokawa to go. It is quite dangerous." He added that former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa "left us a heavy burden."

The situation resembles that when Mr. Miyazawa reached the framework accord with Mr. Clinton. Fearing his scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic Party would lose its 38-year hold on power in looming elections, Mr. Miyazawa pushed for a pact in hopes of proving that the Liberal Democrats were better than their rivals at managing vital U.S.-Japan ties.

Soon after, the Liberal Democrats lost the election and Mr. Miyazawa his job.

In their haste, negotiators left key points vague and set the stage for disputes that are still dragging on. High on the list is a disagreement over a clause calling for "objective criteria, either qualitative or quantitative or both" to measure market-opening progress.

Washington says the pact measures numerical indicators to measure progress. Tokyo rejects that approach as managed trade.

Peat Marwick of Australia Settles Case

By Joshua Mills

New York Times Service

In one of the largest settlements agreed to by an accounting firm, KPMG Peat Marwick of Australia will pay \$97 million to the state of Victoria, Australia, to settle charges involving its audit of a state-owned merchant bank that failed in 1989.

After five months of negotiation, the Victoria government and the firm announced the settlement in Melbourne on Tuesday, saying the accord was better than "protracted and expensive litigation extending for some years." In agreeing to the payment, KPMG Peat Marwick did not admit wrongdoing in its auditing of Tricontinental Corp.

John Harkness, executive chairman of KPMG Peat Marwick of Australia, said the firm's insurance would pay the full amount. "The sheer enormity of this case made the prospect of pursuing justice through the usual legal channels totally impractical," he said.

The Australian firm is a member of a global federation of accounting firms known as KPMG Worldwide, which is based in Amsterdam.

Victoria had sued in August 1991, seeking \$757 million. It contested that KPMG Peat Marwick's 1985 audit of Tricontinental, the merchant-banking arm of the State Bank of Victoria, had failed to disclose its problems. The bank

was

a

big

lender

during

the

1980s

to

high-profile

Australian

entrepreneurs

including

Christopher

Shake,

who

tried

to

take

over

MGM/UA

Communications

Co.

through

its

Qintex

Inc.

and

the

Philippines

and

the

United

States

and

the

UK

and

the

US

and

the

EU

and

the

Middle

East

and

Asia

and

the

US

and

the

UK

and

the

EU

and

the

US

and

the

EU

SPORTS

Unwanted Attention: Errors Put Cowboys' Lett in Spotlight

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service
ATLANTA — On a talkative team that relishes the attention of a Super Bowl, that fills up notebooks and delights in camera time, Leon Lett, a defensive lineman, is different. He is almost painfully shy. His voice is so soft it resembles a whisper. If this Super Bowl is about Michael Irvin, Jerry Jones and the Dallas Cowboys mugging for the cameras, it is also about Lett's cringeworthy behavior.

He sat on the floor of the Georgia Dome and — swearing profusely as dozens of reporters surrounded him — stumbled through a couple of answers in trying to explain pro football's two most famous bonehead plays of the last year.

"I know there are a lot of people out there that are going to take a shot at somebody," he said. "No matter what, it doesn't matter. I just try to look past it."

"I don't really care too much about how people perceive me as long as I go out and work hard and feel that I've worked hard within myself," he added. "I really can't worry about what someone else thinks about me."

Asked what he had learned, he said: "People will take a shot at you whenever they get a chance. You just have to persevere through that and keep working."

After declining most interviews for the last several months, Lett

showed up for media day rather than risk a \$10,000 fine from the National Football League. But he seemed stunned as more and more reporters clustered around him.

He began with a brief session that included about a dozen one-sentence answers. Then, saying he had enough, he stood up and walked into the privacy of a tunnel.

Later, after some coaxing from an NFL public-relations man, he returned and sat in the stands for another session. He seemed no less uncomfortable, and after almost every answer, he looked pleadingly at the PR guy as if to say: "Have I done enough yet?"

In the long history of ridiculous Super Bowl media sessions, this

might have been the most ridiculous. Leon Lett of Fairhope, Alabama, and tiny Emporia State University in Kansas, wanted to be almost anywhere else on earth. But he showed up and he survived.

Someone should have warned him. In the first Super Bowl rematch ever, most of the world knows about Troy Aikman and Emmitt Smith, Jim Kelly and Thurman Thomas.

Lett is the fresh angle, and an intriguing one at that.

On one level, he must carry the burden of a couple of incredibly bad mistakes. He made one end of last year's Super Bowl, but since it came late in the fourth quarter

with the Cowboys leading, 52-17, it essentially meant nothing.

Lett had recovered a fumble by the Bills' Frank Reich and began running down the sideline toward what would have been his first NFL touchdown. The Cowboys' media guide points out that he set a Super Bowl record for the longest run with a fumble, 64 yards. It fails to mention that, as Lett approached the goal line, he began to celebrate and did not notice Don Beebe, a Buffalo wide receiver, approaching from behind.

Just before Lett crossed the goal line, Beebe knocked the ball away. No touchdown. Touchback.

Lett received some hate mail and letters filled with racial slurs from

people who had lost office-pool bets because of the mistake. But teammates took it for what it was: one guy celebrating one victory a bit early. When he returned to the Cowboys' practice facility, he found football with a handle taped to it inside his locker.

"Sometimes I wish I had never picked up that ball," Lett told the Dallas Morning News during training camp. "That play will follow me. It was a stupid mistake. We all know it was a mistake. I could have easily scored."

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

SPORTS

Charges Reported 'Virtually Certain' Against Harding

The Associated Press

PORLAND, Oregon — U.S. figure skating champion Tonya Harding, whose former husband reportedly is prepared to testify she was involved from the start in the plot to disable rival Nancy Kerrigan, is "virtually certain" to face criminal charges, The Oregonian newspaper reported Wednesday.

Sources told the newspaper that Jeff Gillooly was willing to admit his role in the attack and testify that Harding helped plan it as well as the cover-up after learning the FBI was investigating.

The report came on the heels of an NBC News report Tuesday night that Gillooly, charged with conspiracy to assault Kerrigan, hopes to have a plea bargain worked out by the end of the week that implicates Harding.

Sources told NBC that Harding's legal strategy is to maintain she found out about the alleged conspiracy and got involved in a cover-up out of fear of Gillooly and Sean Eckard, her bodyguard.

NBC said Harding will point out that her divorce papers accuse Gillooly of beating her.

Gillooly, Eckard and two other men have been charged with conspiring to injure Kerrigan.

The Detroit News reported that any criminal trials in the case will be held in Portland, where the alleged conspiracy occurred, rather than in Detroit, where Kerrigan was attacked before the U.S. championships.

However, the deadline for a report from the grand jury investigating the case was extended from Feb. 3 to Feb. 18, six days into the Winter Olympics.

That is likely to stymie the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which probably will wait until after the grand jury decides whether Harding should be charged before deciding whether she will remain on the Olympic team.

But promoters looking to cash in on the notoriety were not waiting.

Harding has been swamped with money-making offers, such as books and movies, although she hasn't committed to any, said Jamie Timlick, legal assistant to one of Harding's lawyers, Robert Weaver.

"There isn't even time to commit," Timlick said. "It's difficult to get the calls back in because the calls are so numerous."

NCB said Gillooly is telling authorities that Harding was part of the plot to knock Kerrigan out of the national championships. Neither Gillooly's attorney, Ron Hoefer, nor authorities would comment on whether Gillooly was trying to make a deal.

Both Harding, who won the national title this month in Detroit, and Kerrigan, who could not compete after she was clubbed on her right knee Jan. 6, were chosen for the Olympic team.

The skating association did not

By Jere Longman
New York Times Staffer

Of all the skaters, the youngest was the most gracious.

When 13-year-old Michelle Kwan was bumped from the U.S. Olympic figure skating team in favor of Nancy Kerrigan, she said: "I think it's fair. What I've gotten already is incredible."

What she could not foresee was the arrest of Tonya Harding's former husband and her bodyguard, both charged with conspiracy in the attack on Kerrigan.

If Harding is removed from the Olympic team, Kwan will take her place. But it may be a judge in a courtroom, not in an ice rink, who will make the final decision.

"If somebody can't go, I'll be prepared," Kwan said at a recent exhibition in Fairfax, Virginia.

Nothing is certain, of course.

At this point, Harding remains on the team and Kwan remains the first alternate. Before Harding could be removed, lawyers would be brought in, committees would meet, hearings would be held, maybe even lawsuits would be filed.

The teams for the Lillehammer Games in Norway must be named by next Monday, but alterations in the skating roster can be made until Feb. 21, when the women draw their skating order for the Olympic competition.

Only two American women will be eligible to compete. As long as Kwan remains an alternate she cannot stay with the U.S. team in the Olympic village or train at the Olympic venue in Hamar.

It is likely that she would remain in the United States when the Olympic team departs. If need be, she could fly to Norway later and train in a place such as Oslo.

"Michelle's working out," said Frank Carroll, who coaches Kwan at the Ice Castle International Training Center in Lake Arrowhead, east of Los Angeles.

"She'll be ready if she's called upon. As for all this other stuff, she doesn't understand it. Her job is to skate."

If she does skate next month in Hamar, Kwan would be among the youngest athletes ever to participate in the Olympics. Even after growing 5 inches in a recent sport, she still is under 5 feet.

And people cannot seem to quite remember her name. Often, she is called Nancy instead of Michelle, the skater getting confused with the actress from the play "Flower Drum Song."

But the figure skating crowd has long been paying attention.

The Winter Games would be a postscript to a remarkable season in which Kwan won the Olympic Festival competition last summer in San Antonio before a crowd of 25,691, the largest audience ever to watch figure skating in the United States. She then won at the world junior championships in December in Colorado Springs, before taking second at the national senior championships in Detroit.

Occasionally, her dreams have been her coach's nightmare. In the fall of 1992, without Carroll's knowledge or permission, Kwan took and passed a test that elevated her from the junior to senior level at national competitions.

Carroll was not happy. His 12-year-old prodigy had jumped behind his back from



Serge Hallyn/The Associated Press

Michelle Kwan, 13, Is Ready to Replace Harding

By Jere Longman
New York Times Staffer

Of all the skaters, the youngest was the most gracious.

When 13-year-old Michelle Kwan was bumped from the U.S. Olympic figure skating team in favor of Nancy Kerrigan, she said: "I think it's fair. What I've gotten already is incredible."

What she could not foresee was the arrest of Tonya Harding's former husband and her bodyguard, both charged with conspiracy in the attack on Kerrigan.

If Harding is removed from the Olympic team, Kwan will take her place. But it may be a judge in a courtroom, not in an ice rink, who will make the final decision.

"If somebody can't go, I'll be prepared," Kwan said at a recent exhibition in Fairfax, Virginia.

Nothing is certain, of course.

At this point, Harding remains on the team and Kwan remains the first alternate. Before Harding could be removed, lawyers would be brought in, committees would meet, hearings would be held, maybe even lawsuits would be filed.

The teams for the Lillehammer Games in Norway must be named by next Monday, but alterations in the skating roster can be made until Feb. 21, when the women draw their skating order for the Olympic competition.

Only two American women will be eligible to compete. As long as Kwan remains an alternate she cannot stay with the U.S. team in the Olympic village or train at the Olympic venue in Hamar.

It is likely that she would remain in the United States when the Olympic team departs. If need be, she could fly to Norway later and train in a place such as Oslo.

"Michelle's working out," said Frank Carroll, who coaches Kwan at the Ice Castle International Training Center in Lake Arrowhead, east of Los Angeles.

"She'll be ready if she's called upon. As for all this other stuff, she doesn't understand it. Her job is to skate."

If she does skate next month in Hamar, Kwan would be among the youngest athletes ever to participate in the Olympics. Even after growing 5 inches in a recent sport, she still is under 5 feet.

And people cannot seem to quite remember her name. Often, she is called Nancy instead of Michelle, the skater getting confused with the actress from the play "Flower Drum Song."

But the figure skating crowd has long been paying attention.

The Winter Games would be a postscript to a remarkable season in which Kwan won the Olympic Festival competition last summer in San Antonio before a crowd of 25,691, the largest audience ever to watch figure skating in the United States. She then won at the world junior championships in December in Colorado Springs, before taking second at the national senior championships in Detroit.

Occasionally, her dreams have been her coach's nightmare. In the fall of 1992, without Carroll's knowledge or permission, Kwan took and passed a test that elevated her from the junior to senior level at national competitions.

Carroll was not happy. His 12-year-old prodigy had jumped behind his back from

plejumps. At the world juniors, she defeated, among others, Tanja Szewczenko, the 16-year-old who later vanquished Katarina Witt, the two-time Olympic gold medalist, at the German championships.

When Kerrigan withdrew from the U.S. championships after being assaulted, Kwan finished second only to Harding, her hero.

She would not be a medal contender at these Olympics, but once her skating matures, Kwan would likely be a favorite at both the 1998 Winter Games, and the 2002 Olympics, by which time she would have reached the ripe old age of 21.

"Of course, I would love to see her go," her mother, Estella, said in a telephone interview.

"If she gets a chance, she may have to go. She doesn't look too nervous about it. She's handling it very well."

Like other children who grew up in Southern California, Kwan began skating on a rink at a shopping mall. She was 5 years old at the time. Two years later, she watched the 1988 Winter Olympics and the powerful jumping of Brian Boitano, and, immediately, she knew that she wanted to jump like that some day.

Occasionally, her dreams have been her coach's nightmare. In the fall of 1992, without Carroll's knowledge or permission, Kwan took and passed a test that elevated her from the junior to senior level at national competitions.

Carroll was not happy. His 12-year-old prodigy had jumped behind his back from

junior varsity to varsity. Suddenly, her competition at the nationals would not be other 12-year-olds but seasoned Olympians like Harding and Kerrigan.

"I was furious," Carroll recalled. "I sat her down and told her I was captain of this shun and I would decide who were the minnows."

At the 1993 nationals last January, Kwan was the youngest competitor in 20 years. Six months later, in July, she won the gold medal from the judges and grudging admiration from her coach when she took first place at the Olympic Festival.

"It was an incredible feeling to skate in front of that many people," Kwan said at the festival. "I went out there thinking, 'Oh my God,' when I heard all the people cheering for me."

The crowds have since decreased, which is hardly the case with Kwan's determination. Six months later, in July, she won the gold medal from the judges and grudging admiration from her coach when she took first place at the Olympic Festival.

The girl's father, Daniel, a systems analyst with Pacific Bell, spends nights with his daughters at Lake Arrowhead, then drives 200 miles round trip to work in suburban Los Angeles.

Estella Kwan runs the family's Golden Pheasant restaurant in Torrance and visits her husband and daughters on weekends. Training costs run to \$60,000 a year. If there is one thing that skating families have in common, Daniel Kwan once joked, it is a lack of good credit.

Of course, the family would not mind stretching the budget a little more for a couple of plane tickets to Norway.

"No one has told us anything yet," Estella Kwan said. "We're following the same old routine. Just waiting."

A 13-year-old has all the time in the world.



Karen Ducey/The Associated Press
Coach Frank Carroll, Michelle Kwan.

Of course, the family would not mind stretching the budget a little more for a couple of plane tickets to Norway.

"No one has told us anything yet," Estella Kwan said. "We're following the same old routine. Just waiting."

A 13-year-old has all the time in the world.

Minutes to make the semifinals for the fifth year in succession.

"It made a big difference playing at night," Edberg said. "It was pretty hot today."

"I was concentrating very well and did everything as well as I could have wished," he added. "I'm feeling as good as I've done for some time and I'm hitting the ball as well as I have for a year."

Courier left with a sunburned face, but said, "I'm from hot places." He lives in Florida and trains in California.

No. 9 seed Martin kept his cool on sun-baked No. Court and outlasted his good friend Washington, who had trouble with both his service and his groundstrokes in a difficult swirling wind that swept the National Tennis Center.

"The whole match was a shocker," Washington said, describing his form as "unfortunate, but just the way it goes sometimes."

Martin's willingness to attack proved the key. He won 25 points at the net to Washington's 14 and had 45 overall winners to Washington's 27.

Sampras blamed the corkscrewing wind for his 17 double faults, but said he was pleased with his physical condition.

"We both had a hard time controlling the ball — it wasn't the best of tennis from either of us," he said.

"I felt that I could have gone another set if I had to — but I didn't want to."

He said he had conserved energy several times by conceding games in which he was trailing 40-0.

"It's a smart move, I think," he said.

Both women's semifinals are scheduled for Thursday.

No. 10 seed Kimiko Date plays three-time champion Steffi Graf, while No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario plays No. 4 Gabriela Sabatini.

Date, surrounded by television crews from Japan when she practiced Wednesday, asked them to leave so she could concentrate. The reporters and cameramen obliged.

Men's Singles Quarterfinals

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Magnus Gustafsson (18), Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 2-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4); Jim Courier (13), U.S., def. Goran Ivanisevic (5), Croatia, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-2; Stefan Edberg (14), Sweden, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Todd Martin (19), U.S., def. Michael Washington, 6-3, 6-2 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5).

Men's Doubles Quarterfinals

John Newcombe and Jones Blackman, Sweden, def. Todd Martin and Michael Washington, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Doubles Quarterfinals

Gloria Fernandez, Mexico, and Monique Hartog, Netherlands, def. Debbie Grahams, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Jane Novotna, Czech Republic, and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, 6-1, def. Elizabeth Smylie, Canada, and Sharon Stafford, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles Quarterfinals

Peter Hooton, U.K., Germany, and Natalie von Bertouch, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3; Todd Martin and Kim Clijsters, Belgium, 6-3, 6-2; Jim Courier and Jill Hetherington, Canada, 6-3, 6-2; Emily Sanchez and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, 6-1, def. Mark Woodforde and彭斯·史都拔, Australia, 6-1, 6-2; Todd Martin and Monique Hartog, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-2.

Finals

Peter Hooton, U.K., Germany, and Natalie von Bertouch, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3; Todd Martin and Kim Clijsters, Belgium, 6-3, 6-2.

Other

John Newcombe and Jones Blackman, Sweden, def. Todd Martin and Michael Washington, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Other

Gloria Fernandez, Mexico, and Monique Hartog, Netherlands, def. Debbie Grahams, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Jane Novotna, Czech Republic, and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, 6-1, def. Elizabeth Smylie, Canada, and Sharon Stafford, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Other

Peter Hooton, U.K., Germany, and Natalie von Bertouch, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3; Todd Martin and Kim Clijsters, Belgium, 6-3, 6-2.

Other

Peter Hooton, U.K., Germany, and Natalie von Bertouch, Sweden, 6-2, 6-3; Todd Martin and Kim Clijsters, Belgium, 6-3, 6-2.

Other

